PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

[CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII. NO. 47 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921 TWO ANNAS

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles,

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
5th March.	CALEDONIA	7,572
12th „	DONGOLA	8,056
19th „	CHINA(c)	7,052
26th „	NARKUNDA §	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	5,687
9th „	CALEDONIA(c)	7,672
16th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd „	MANTUA	10,902
30th „	SOMALI	6,794

(b) NARKUNDA and MANTUA—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
28th February	NEURALIA	9,082
About of middle of April.	MASHOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 [illegible]	MANTUA	Calls Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamer	
1921		
25th Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct
28th „	LHASA	Karachi coasting
24th „	KARAPARA	East & South African Ports 1 p m.
27th „	BANKURA	Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bielefeld	G W Long	4460	17th Feb.	24th Feb.
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tuji	5879	18th „	2nd Mar.
(b) Malacca „	M. Tsuruhashi	5373	24th „	2nd „
Tenshima „	Y. Okuno	6746	10th Mar.	23rd „
(b) Tomiura „	J. Wada	3821	17th „	21st „
Tenshin „	M. Kitamura	4021	20th „	2nd Apr.
Delagoa „	A. Kusakari	7148	18th „	3rd „

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

K. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru.	H. Ueda.	12th Feb.	23rd Feb
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Saigon Maru.	T. Watanabe	12th Feb.	25th Feb
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	1st Mar	8th Mar
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	10th Mar

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of Interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

M. A. STEINGFALLOW.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,

Bank of Madras,

Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.

N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.

B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

C 7924

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriharusho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Ononuchi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,79,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	R. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8 2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 206.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality,

Competent Chofs. High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

ISSUE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Chief Agent
Bunder Road. Karachi,

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK
5 /° P.A.

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR GHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.

Proprietors :—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor :—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

NOW VERY FEW

OFFICE ROOMS AND GODOWNS LEFT

To Be Let

IN

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,

APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:

JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No. 1 2

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of the work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.

RATES MODERATE.

Trials order is earnestly solicited.

MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typewriting work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New address: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, front entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrollment there. R 2510

POONA TYPEWRITING SOCIETY.—Budhwar, Poona City. Special Classes open day and night for mofussil students under experienced teacher. For particulars apply to:—The MANAGER. 3 R 5432

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TYPIST, having a fair knowledge of account. State lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 1836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2528

WANTED—An energetic and experienced TYPIST. Apply sharp personally to Messrs. CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO., 31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. R 2511

WANTED A SECRETARY for an established insurance Office on a consolidated salary of Rs 150 monthly, Cash security Rs. 5,000 essential, which will carry interest at 6 per cent. Apply Box No. 1833, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2520

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SHORT-HAND-TYPIST for an attorney's office. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 1844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8424

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK for a Life Insurance Office, who can type fast and accurate. A man with Life Insurance experience preferred. Good salary and future prospects. Apply to Box No. 1841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8417

WANTED—An ENGINEER with Workshop experience for Engineering Works, must be competent mechanical draftsman with also structural experience. Terms according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2507

WANTED.

WANTED—SPINNING MACHINERY, complete with 5,000 spindles. Apply with full particulars and price to MANISHANKE S. JOSHI, Virmahal, top floor Parel Bombay. R5369

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Puri's Iron chairs, tables nibs, clips for money purses and pocket knives. These are already in great demand. A good line for really live Agents. Apply in the first instance to Box No. 1834, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." R2525

WANTED.—Complete cotton pressing PLANT of Nysmith Type. Apply with full specification and net price to Moreshwar Raoji Akot Berar. MORESHWAR RAOJI Secretary. The New Akot Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company Limited. C 8377

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invalueable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

FOR SALE.—A brand new 30 H. P CHANDLER CAR. Apply GOVINDJI MADHAVJI ANL CO., 6, Hummum Street Fort. R2524

LANDAULETTES FOR SALE—Just unpacked at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwari, near Kandavari, Bombay. R2531

PRINTING MACHINERY—Tradles, Cuttings, Numbering, etc., Machines brand new. Moderate prices. PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Bombay 2. R 2483

FFOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

STAMPS—5 Ukraine 1918, Ca. 6sh, 6d. 6as.; 5 Great Ukraine 1921, 4as.; 2 Hungary 1918, (Aerial Mail) 12as.; 3 (1920) Re. 1/; All unused complete issues. The lot Rs. 2/2. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C8401

FOR SALE—15 H.P. DAIMLER CABRIOLET K. ENGINE, 4 Cylinders, worm drive. Detachable wire wheels, C. A. V. Dynamo complete, not used in Bombay, at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwari near Kandavari, Bombay. R2532

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A BLOCK System Building at Connaught Road, Byculla, good light and air, and also a suitable place for motor garage or workshop. Apply at Premises. R 2484

TO LET ON HIRE.—A decent HORSE and a CARRIAGE to let on hire on monthly system. One who has a stable will be given preference. Apply to Box No. 1843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2541

TO LET at Khetwadi 11th Lane in a newly and built buildings, well lighted and well ventilated double and single rooms for Hindu families also Motor Garages. For rent please apply to MEHTAJI on the spot. R2534

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

TWO LADY HEALTH VISITORS for the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Their duties will be to make house to house visitation with a view to be familiar with the inmates of the house and after tactful conversation to find out cases of Tuberculosis. Knowledge of Hindustani language essential. Preference will be given to those who are able to converse in Sindhi or Gujarati also. Salary Rs. 150 per month each.

Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality, etc, before 7th March, 1921.

E. D. SHROFF,
L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (London),
Health Officer,
C8422 Karachi Municipality

WANTED.

SIX CLERKS for service in Government Military Dairies in Mesopotamia. These Clerks will be trained in accounts work for one month in India. Pay in India Rs. 40 (forty) per mensem and in Mesopotamia Rs. 110 (one hundred and ten) with free rations. Terms of agreement two years and should sign the prescribed agreement form. Clerks wishing to apply should personally see the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER DAIRY FARMS Southern Circle, 12, Victoria Road, Ghorpuri, Poona. C8418

WANTED

A qualified and experienced full time NURSE for the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Knowledge of Hindustani language essential. Preference will be given to those who are able to converse in Sindi or Gujarti also. Salary Rs. 150 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality etc., before 7th March, 1921.

E. D. SHROFF,
L. R. C. P. & S. E., D. P. H. (London),
Health Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
C 8421

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.

Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.

School will open from 1st February, 1921.

For particulars apply to:—

SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.

The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.

Jetha Street, Lamington Road,
Byculla.
C 8110

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE DONGRI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD B.

SCHEME NO. 55.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3032 square yards) are as follows:—

On the North and North-East by the property of Haji Guni Sulleman and Mahomed Haji Ali

On the East by the G. I. P. Railway.

On the South by land belonging to the said Trustees, and.

On the West partly by Chinch Bunder Road and partly by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (Estate Agent's plan No. 7, dated January 18th 1921) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this eleventh day of February, 1921.
C 8331

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. 64.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION ON DELISLE ROAD, WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS WORLI SECTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WARD G.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 8,500 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

(a) On the North partly by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2944(2) 2945(2) and 2945(2A), partly by public passage and partl yby property bearing New Survey No. 2946(1).
(b) On the East partly by properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2946(1) and 2946(3A) and partly by DeLisle Road.
(c) On the South by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2946(3A) and 2945(1).
(d) On the West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2944 and 2945(2A).

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the Scheme, a map (being Estate Agent's Plan No. 3, dated 4th January, 1921), of the area comprised therein and a statement shewing the area proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this fourteenth day of February, 1921.
C 8336

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, each on Rs. 75 as ASSISTANT MASTERS and a PERSIAN TEACHER on Rs. 50 for the Municipal High School. The former to state second language, optional subjects and experience. One with Science preferred.

KESHAVLALL,
Chairman, Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 21st February, 1921.
C8415

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 17th March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1920.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 28th February 1921, to 15th March, 1921, both days inclusive. C8419

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their Meeting held on the 25th instant, we hereby give you notice as directed by the Board that the amount due and payable by you to the Company in respect of the calls on your shares should be paid up on or before 28th February, 1921, at the office of the undersigned at the above address, together with interest on the amount at the rate of 9 per cent. up till the date of payment.

Please note that in the event of non-payment on or before the aforesaid time and at the aforesaid place the Shares in respect of which the calls were made will be forfeited.

H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
566-88, Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, 26th January, 1921.
C 8057

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate,
7805 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	Vencouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and now standing in the names of Chhaganlal Dharsey and Madavji Dharsey by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the 27th (twenty-seventh) day of October 1920. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect

Dated the 25th day of January, 1921.

CHHAGANLAL DHARSEY,
MADAVJI DHARSEY
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.

Countersigned.
J. TYERS.
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust

Madavji Dharsey signed before me
MANECKLAL DHARANJI,
F. C. Mal.
Kutyana Junagadh State.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan.	Value Rs.
7965	1911	1,000

R2543

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921.
C8321

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.

Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.

Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 12th February 1921.
C8318

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES IN METALS, SADDLEY LEATHER, HARDWARE, PIPES, ENGINES, ETC.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 24th and FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. each day (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

A large stock of Government Surplus Store consisting of rubber knee boots, parts and requisites of saddlery, gun limbers, wheels, machine-guns, carts, aeroplane engines, coolers, electric cables, tool steel, copper gauge, brass strips, mallets and handles, copper scrap, C I pipes, centrifugal pumps, old motor gears, and similar other brass and leather goods.

On account and at the risk of M. M. Shah:—

A quantity of bulb angles.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th February, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th February 1921, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Tambakantta, near Hunuman Temples, Pydhoni; by the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of Sha Manilal Valilal of Tamba Kantia the following:—

33 bales of Japanese Yarn No. 40S Peacock ticket.

75 bales Japanese Yarn No. 20S of Nagoya Mills.

N. B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery. curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL REQUESTS
THE OPENING DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO
Saturday February 26th
Saturday February 26th
FOR FIGHT NIGHTS ONLY
including Sunday 27th Night
and only one Matinee on Sat. 5th March
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
has the honour to present
The celebrated Russian classical Danseuse and Pianist
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
in her artistic creation including
THE SOUL OF CHOPIN
Assisted by
The world-renowned Violin Virtuoso
MARGOSHA
and the great Russian Pianiste
Mme. SADOWSKA
The well known male dancer
HARRY EDWARDS.
will appear with
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY TWO NIGHTS
NOTE:—THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
The well-known artiste from the
COLISEUM THEATRE, LONDON,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, PARIS,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
NEW YORK, Etc. Etc. Etc.
Prices: Rs. 5 4, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.
(Matinee Booking opens on Saturday 26th)

DUKE'S MILLION DOLLAR GALA WEEK!

Specially for the Duke of Connaught's Visit!
Daily Change of Programme at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)
TO-DAY—THURSDAY.
"CLEOPATRA"
The Most Sumptuous Million Dollar
Super Production by
WILLIAM FOX
Screeing the incomparable
THEDA BARA
As the Siren of the Nile!
"CLEOPATRA"
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

It Is Coming!

The Much Discussed Film!
"DAMAGED GOODS."

The Picturisation of a Vital Theme that affects the life of every human being! Messrs K D. & Brothers have secured permission at least to screen this tremendously interesting photo drama,

WILL BE SCREENED NEXT SATURDAY!
FOR ADULTS ONLY!
"Damaged Goods"

The folly of over-prudishness of the Danger of criminal hyper-sentimentality, the tragedy of Studied ignorance of sex problems—all these are brought home to you in

"Damaged Goods"

A Startling Sensational Sex-Picture which Every groven-up Man and Woman Ought to see and Digest!

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

MARIE CORELLI MOST FAMOUS NOVEL.
No Cinema Performance To-day
To-morrow Friday 25th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
"HOLY ORDERS"

The Great Fight
JOE BECKETT
Vs
FRANK MORAN

GARDEN PARTY IN HONOUR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT at CALCUTTA.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Saturday 26th February
Commencing Saturday 26th February
EASTERN TOUR Ltd.
present
The Famous
ENGLISH CONCERT PARTY
THE
"WRAGGLE TAGGLES"
In an Original Pot-Pourri of Musical
Comediettes, Music and Variety
Direct from their Recent Triumphs at the Leading English Resorts.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

TWO FINAL PERFORMANCES
To-day Thurs. 24th and To-morrow Friday 25th at 900 p.m.
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman)
Present
"The Dollar Princess"
A Musical Play in 3 Acts.
The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London,
The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 pm at the Theatre.
No Cinema Performence To-day.

The Empress

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"
Featuring the Immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER!
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
10th, 11th and 12th Episodes.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
present,
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Newest Sensible Serial
TRAILED by THREE
featuring
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
MISS FRANKIE MANN
Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30
OUR NEXT SERIAL
SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE REMARKABLE DRAMA

"WOMAN AND THE LAW."

The story of a woman, who for the sake of extreme love for her little son, takes the life of her husband. She is tried in a Court of Law. Was she found guilty? Learn your answer by seeing this film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10p.m.

The Arrival of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught in Bombay

The Scenes at
VICTORIA TERMINUS
SANDHURST BRIDGE
and
GOVERNMENT HOUSE

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

The Latest CHAPLIN Comedy Hit

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE CURE"

Puts up the slickest bit of fun-making he has yet done
You will Laugh till You Burst.

H.RH. The Duke of Connaught's Visit to Rawalpindi
Views depicting Gorgeous MILITARY DISPLAY

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
PIRATE GOLD
Episode Seven and Eight
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
HIS ROYAL SLYNESS
featuring
Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis
two reel comedy

COMING SHORTLY
LEW CODY
in
"The Butterfly Man"
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 (p. m.) daily
Matinees, Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

A GALA WEEK!
Specially for the Duke of Connaught's Visit!
Daily Change of Programme at
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
To-day—Thursday
A Splendid Indian Film
A Chapter from Hindu Mythology
"KRISHNA JANMA"
TO-DAY—Just for One Day only!
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

DR. I. P. ENAD,
Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scale consult him at MANILAL MANSION Lamington Road, BOMBAY. No. 7.

Every satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves. Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

FOR
Longlife, Healthy Progeny and Robust Constitution
USE
KAMVIOND PILL.
Price Rs. 10 For a Tin of 40 Pills.
Box No. 1835 Advt. Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle" BOMBAY.

Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France).
"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)
"Odelux"
(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.
(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.
Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
CLUBWALLA & CO.,

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

13TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES;

Entries for the 13th Extra Meeting, to be run on Wednesday, 2nd March:—

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Western Wave
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Monteith
Mr J C Galstaun's Crenides
Messrs A S Moloobhoy and Pine's Cresset
Mr Vernon's Fleurbaix
Mr Humble's Christmas Holiday.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Thunder
Mr Guthrie's Calder Vale
Mrs A Geddis' On Leave
Mr G E D Langley's Treddle
Mr R S Captain's Senpacison
Mr F C Kennedy's Dori
Mr R H Gahagan's Ardvreck
Mr R R S's Charcoal
Mr R R S's Cyanite
Mr M Goculdass' Verge
Mr M Goculdass' William the Beau
Mr M Goculdass' Reciprocity
Mr M Goculdass' Antic
Mr N Begmahomed's Pourboire
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Somali.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Mr J C Galstaun's Floreal
Messrs Pine and Vernon's Liberty
Messrs Pine and Vernon's Penny Pie
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle
Mr Sangidass Jesiram's Simon Grab
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Vauclere
Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide
Mr T M Thaddeus' Tourney

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Mr. G E D Langley's Cymar.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Southwell
Messrs G E D Langley and Geddis' Atrocity.
Mr M H Sanjana's Beggar Prince.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Claim A.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Nerissa
Messrs. Hastings and Smile's Heir-at-Law.
Mr. P B Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr. E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Messrs F G Kennedy and E C Ramshaw's Tugamor.
Mr. R. H Gahagan's Ardvreck.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Royal Band.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr R H Gahagan's Roi Grison.
Mr. Heath's Mossley.
Mr. R R S.'s Caraway.
Mr R R S.'s Cyanite
Mr R. R. S's Royal Jewel.
Mr. Kelso's St. Agnes Eve.
Mr Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Dialect.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Fitzclarence
Mr. M Goculdass' Antic.
Mr N. Begmahomed's Eager To.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Somali.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Fine Proof.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. F. A Tarrant's Fussy.
Mr. M C Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr Vernon's Fleurbaix.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Agneta.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Vauclerc.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Gold Quartz.
Mrs. A Owen's Valentine's Brook
Mr. Noble's Barto.
Mr. J. K Irani's Vlinger.
Mr. Hastings' Lively
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Celia.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Landlady.
Mr. G 7 D Langley's Cymar.
Mr. Diamond's Shades of Night.
Mr. Diamond's Pretty Margaret.
Mr S A Yezdi's Lady Chanceful.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr. P W Aspinall's Avro.
Mr. Blessington's Lomo.
Mr. Heath's Maravedi.
Mr. Heath's She She.
Mr. Heath's Adam's Pride.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count.
Mr R. S Captain's Tasty.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Somal.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Oxcroft.

THE SECOND DEALERS5 PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's Firjan.
Mr. Abrahim Kadum's Hunter.
Mr. Suleman Ghumia's Telephone.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P. Sursing's Leopold.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Monarch.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Miteb
Mr. Ahmed Basha Sana's Marine.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Limerick.
Mr. Sulleman Manala's Jassim.
Mr. Diamond's Triumph.
Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed's Sallamah.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Yorick.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Victorious.
Mr. Mahomed bin Mustapha Talib's Braganza.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Khaboor.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Mooreed.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Moyeed
Messrs. A. A. Amir and Munshi Abdul Hamid's Pindar. z
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman Bahar's Atlas.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's Balkan.
Mr. Heath's Lachin.
Mr. Heath's Africa.
Messrs. Sneff bin Gazal and K S Irani's
Mr. Mark's Rainfall.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mikado.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Monitor.
Mr. M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Chauntress.
Messrs. Pine and Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Mr. Pine's Ampanda.
Mrs. M. C. Patel's My Patsey.
Mr W P Pechey's Batira.
Mr Darcy's Allensmore.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Winnie B.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Agneta.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Jadoo.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Box O'Tricks.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Vauclerc.
Mr. T. M Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr T. M Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mrs. A Owen's Valentine's Brook.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Sugarey Sam
Mr. R S Captain's Tasty
Mr. J. K Irani's Vlinger
Mr F N Furdonjee's Substance.
Mr. Hastings' Lively.
Mr. Hastings' Laranja.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Renette.
Messrs. G E D Langley and A Geddis' Like Magic.
Mr. S. A. Yezdi's Lady Changeful
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr. A. C Ardeshir's Nerissa
Mr. M H Sanjana's Beggar Prince
Mr. Toogood's South Star.
Mrs. Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mr. S. C Petit's Rock Ferry.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's Overseas.
Mr. Bullion's Mirabelle.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Elphene
Mr. E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy
Mr. R. H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. R. H Gahagan's Roi Grison
Mr. Heath's She She.
Mr. Heath's South Notts.
Mr. Kelso's St Agnes Eve.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr. R. R S's Bathurst.
Mr N Begmahomed's Mim.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Look Out.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Oxcroft.
Mr. Diamond's Shades of Night.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

H. H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Silver Streak.
Messrs M T and G H Kagrani's Sufwat.
Messrs H Ebrahimjee and P Sursing's Karam.
Mr. Malik's Balloon.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat.
Mr. A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Messrs R S Captain and Roshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
Mr. A. A Dharamsey's Gold King.
Mr. J K Irani's Red Cross.
Messrs J P Caesar and J Fiske's Diamond King.
Mr. Smile's Khalan.
Mr. J K Irani's Quantity.
Mr. Nasim Saseh's Black Ivory.
Mr. H R Badsha's Benares.
Mr R H Gahagan's Zuheir.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mentor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Four Aces.
Mr M. Goculdass' Four Aces
Mr M. Goculdass' Chieftain.
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Amir Aswad.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Marmora
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Red Prince.

A CALCUTTA RACE DISPUTE SETTLED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

An objection was lodged by Mr. Ivan Jones, the owner of Colonel Chutney which ran second to More Trouble and which was declared the winner in the Darjeeling plate (Div. 1) on the ground that she was not qualified according to the conditions of the race. The stewards of the R. C. T. C. have upheld the objection and awarded the race to Colonel Chutney. The result of the race, therefore, is Colonel Chutney, 1, Allen Daisy 2, Rheidol 3. More Trouble is a third division horse. It ran in and won the Darjeeling Plate (Divison I) which is reserved exclusively for horses in the fourth division.

(For other Sporting News See Page 5.)

The Bombay Chronicle

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Brain Fag
Nervousness
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Hard work means brain fag.
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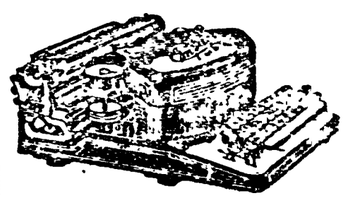

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Economic & Financial Review.

THE DYES IMPORTATION BILL.

BY KRISTODAS

It appears from enquiries made of the Government of India that they do not propose to bring forward legislation in the Council based on the lines of the Dyes Importation Bill of Great Britain. This will set at rest fears entertained in some quarter that the scandals in connection with the dyes against which the Indian commercial community protested so strongly last year would be repeated again this time. It is likely, however, that the protagonists of British dye-industries interests will not allow the *"laissez faire"* policy of the Government to continue. The "Times of India" in its issue of the 16th instant expatiates on the bogey of Germans dumping the dyes on India without any such restrictions. It observes that the Licensing Bill recently passed by the House of Commons secured the British dye industry and proceeds to remark, "but only as far as the Home market is concerned. India for example still buys all the dyes needed to her textile industries from Germany to the complete exclusion of British dyes." One cannot understand why it should be made a subject of grievance of frantic appeals that India goes to a foreign market for her requirements of dyes. We remember how last year the Collector of Customs assisted by a so-called Committee of representatives of the British dyes limited, was actively working to develop the imports of British dyes at the expense of dyes from other countries even though the latter might be more profitable to Indian industries. That sort of official propaganda was put a stop to through the timely agitation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber which opened the eyes of the public to the active Government partisanship. The "Times of India" lets the cat out of the bag when it observes later on, "there is no rational objection to her (India's) doing this provided it is in her interests that she should do so. When it is remembered that the British dye industries can only exist if it succeeds in selling dyes abroad, that if it should expire of inanition the German monopoly will be re-established with its attendant risks of a complete failure of the supply of dyes to India in the event of Germany, at any time in the future, being again found in the ranks of His Maiesty's enemies and that the Secretary of State for India gave a more or less categorical undertaking to a nascent dyes concern that they could expand their factories and plant considerably in reliance on the Indian market for their production it can be seen that there is a case for giving a favourable treatment in India by a Licensing Bill or in some other manner to British dyes." There are several admissions in this sentence to show how the foreign exploiters in this country take every opportunity to foist upon us their favourite theories and their favourite commodities irrespective of the real views of this country and her real interests. It is nothing to India even if the British dye industries expire of inanition. Nor can one understand how the Secretary of State for India was empowered to give an undertaking to the British dyes concern on the basis of the Indian market, for its production. It rests entirely with the united voice of the people of India as to which policy to accept and pursue with regard to foreign materials. And if the policy of a rigid Swadeshi and boycott is followed Manchester textile industries and the other British industries may very likely die of inanition without their inducing the Indian people to shed a single tear on their premature deaths. Our Indian commercial community must watch the movement in connection with the British dyes very closely. For evidently it is one of a series to dump the products of the British industries on the Indian market at a time when conditions of British trade and industries are at their veriest nadir.

Report on Joint Stock Companies.

The Report of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies for the official year 1918-1919 is published. The review given in the beginning of the report carries us up to the 31st March, 1919, stopping thus before the period when the real boom in the Company promotion began in this country. The number of newly registered companies during the year 1918-1919 was 290 with an authorised capital of Rs. 21,27,55,000 and paid-up capital of Rs. 24,67,000. There was an increase by 5 per cent. as compared with the preceding year in the number, but a decrease by 34 per cent. in the authorised capital and a 14 per cent. in the paid-up capital. The Company flotation was then on a smaller scale than in the pre-war year. 165 companies ceased to do business during that year as against 118 in the preceding year. This shows that the period under report was still a period of convalescence after the big war. The swing of the pendulum was to come soon taking the whole country into the realm of frenzied finance recalling the days of the Bombay share mania and the Back Bay Reclamation schemes. The cataclysm which occurred after the Bombay share mania has not fortunately come up as yet, probably due to the greater staying power of the people through the late war which afforded some of them an opportunity to make money. There is, however, a terrible trade depression and dullness, a financial stringency and acuteness induced not only by this rage of Company promotion, but by several other contributory causes also. The boom began in this City with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the Jupiter Insurance Company and one or two others. Applicants for shares were fortunate enough to get a large premium on their application money and fever soon caught on. It is always a human feeling to be attracted by methods which mint money without one's troubling much about it and people thought that the opportunity of their lifetime had come for amassing wealth. The local Share Exchange began to roar with business of a voluminous nature. All the poorest and pettiest quill-drivers took it to be a splendid opportunity for adding to their monthly income and even the cart-drivers and fruit-sellers were attracted by the clamour of the Share Bazar. It is seen that the shareholders of all the different companies started, then comprise a motley crew ranging from the richest to the poorest denizene of this City. The tide began to ebb however when with the treacherous monsoon and the reckless manoeuvring of the currency and exchange problems by the Government of India and the Secretary of State combined to make the financial situation in India thoroughly depressed and abnormal. Scrips which were bought with a hope of disposing of them soon on a decent premium came to have value worth even less than the paper on which they were printed and on the top of it came calls of the different companies which the poor shareholders were asked to pay up. The situation has not improved at all and is as depressed as it was during the last monsoon. For the present, however, one does not expect any commercial crisis as promoters of companies and the general public seem to have got back their balance of minds and common-sense point of view which they had lost during the boom days. The easy way of getting rich at other people's money made possible by the principle of Joint Stock working has been found to be not so easy after all and to be beset with certain difficulties and troubles.

Company Move.

What was the tremendous boom in Company promotion may be seen from the fact that there were 906 companies started during the official year 1919-1920 as against 291 started in 1918-1919. The aggregate authorised capital for 1919-1920 was Rs. 2,74,69,97,000 as against Rs. 21,34,00,000 in the previous year. The paid-up capital of all these companies came to merely Rs. 56,95,000. That is only about .2 per cent. of the authorised capital. Such a large disproportion between the paid-up capital and the nominal capital is one of the greatest evils of the present-day Joint Stock Company working and needs to be eliminated as soon as possible through the joint efforts of the Government and the public. It means that against this figure of Rs. 56 lakhs there is the outstanding liability of Rs. 275 crores which is a colossal figure for a poor country like India. Even the subscribed capital was only Rs. 1,23,38,711. There is no meaning in fact in allowing companies to put up large amount of so-called authorised capital when they cannot or will not get any decent proportion of that capital of their working fund. Between April 1920 and November 1920, 634 companies were incorporated with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,20,09,38,000, and this in spite of the fact that the boom period had given place to an ebb!

Railway Committee.

Readers of these columns need not be afraid of being made to read again paragraphs regarding the eternal question of State versus Company management of Railways. The only question one would like to ask here is what were the official views expressed by the Government of Bombay to the Railway Committee. The views expressed by the Government of Madras were made public and were in perfect consonance with the general public opinion. The Government of Bombay, however, have remained behind the Purdah, and no one knows whether they favour State or Company management of Railways. It is monstrous that the Government should not take the public into its confidence on such an important issue and give their evidence behind the Purdah, to the Railway Committee. One cannot understand why the Government should choose the method of keeping their views a secret from the people even on such an important issue. It may be that they have committed themselves to a policy of action contrary to what the people desire. Even then it would be better to publish this themselves rather than to be compelled afterwards to make the same through interpellations in the Council.

Advisory Board to Development Dept.

The commercial and industrial community of this City is watching with anxious interest the development of the Development Department and the struggle which is going on between the popular views on the one hand, as represented by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the "Bombay Chronicle", and the official views on the other hand. Every inch of the ground seems to be fought for and the retreat of the Government whenever it takes place is not effected with much grace. The Advisory Board is now announced with representatives on it from the Bombay Municipality, the Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Let us hope that it will be effective in asserting its authority, but it will have to take into account seriously the dominating personality of the head of the Department. Will the Advisory Board be able to carry through?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MONEY MARKET.

London, February 22nd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4
Bar Silver Spot quiet	33 3/4
Bar Gold quiet	105/6

Tone:—Dawnward Tendency.
American markets are closed to-day.

Liverpool, February 22nd.

Months.	To-day's prices
Mar,	8.13
May,	8.36
July	8 56
Oct.	8.68

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 21st.

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar, sellers	42/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, sellers	44
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, sellers	44/3

Tone—Very firm fair business.

METALS.

London, Feb, 21st.

English best Selected Copper	74 —
Standard Copper G, M, B.	72 1/4
Copper Braziers	122 —
Yellow Metal	11 —
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£33

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb, 22nd.

On London at Paris — France	53 92

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 22nd,

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 —
War Loans 5½ 1929/47	£85 1/16
Consols 2½%	£46 5,8
Rupee Paper 3½%	£26
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56 1/2
Government Securities 3%	£48 1 4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 22nd,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mas.-April	11 1/2

Tone.—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid 1/1 1.2
Tone:—Quieter.

London, Fed, 22nd.

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 —
" 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian and Amerian Silver Dull.
Discount, Bank of England rate amount paid into the Bank of England about 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	7 —
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
" 7 day market loans	1/5 2

AMERICAN MARKET.

COTTON.

New York, Feb, 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	6.000
Futures at New York Mar.	12 83
May	13.42
Futures at New York July	13.87
Spot Cotton at New York	13 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.75
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	12.18
" " July	13.48
Fair Rai Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 15/16
Demand Bills	3 83/50
Silver Commercial Bars U, S, Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	57 1/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 22nd.

	To-days prices
M.G, Bengal Good	4.60
" " Fully Good	5.10
" " Fine	5.35
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good	—
" " Fine	—
No, 1 Oomra Good	6.10
" " " Fully Good	6.60
" " " Fine	6.85
M.G, No, 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good	7 45
" " " Fully Good	7 63
" " " Fine	7 98
" Scinde, Good	4 47
" " " Fully Good	4 90
" " Fine	5.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb, 22nd.

	To-day's price.
Feb.	12·70
Mar.	12·20
Apl.	12.30
May	12 40
June	12 50
July	12.60
Aug.	12.70
Sept.	12.75
Oct.	12.80
Nov.	12.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 21st.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	8.30
Mar.	8.35
Apl.	8 43
May	8 57
June	8 61
July	8 76
Aug.	8 81
Sep.	8 86
Oct.	8.90
Nov.	8.93
Dec.	8.96
Jan.	8.98

Tone:—Barely Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 21st,

	To-day's prices. Sales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	Nil
" " Imports	—
Mid American Spot fair enquiry	9.08
Egyptain F.G.F. Sakels	16 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time Mar,	12 90
May	13.43
July	13.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar,	12 75
July	13.25

CLOSING PRICES

EXCHANGE IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE—QUOTATION.

London, Feb, 22nd,

Stockholm	1735
Christiania	2230
Copenhagen	2135
Melsingfors	123
Amsterdam	1135
Switzerland	2345
Paris	5358
Belgium	5133
Italy	106 1/8
Madrid	2779
Portugal	6
Petrogad	Unquoted
Germany	2350
Australia	1750
Bucharest	291 1/2
Warsaw	Unquoted
Bulgaria	"
Athens	4913
Prague	Unquoted

WHEAT.

London, Feb, 21st,

Karachi Barley Afloat sellers	87
Argentine Afloat sellers	72/5
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. G. I. P. Afloat Quoted	75

Wheat afloat to U. K: 1,460,000 Qrs.

SHARES.

London, Feb, 21st,

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£100
National Bank	£37

SEEDS.

London, Feb, 21st

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Feb. Mar. Sellers	£17 3 4
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	£16

Tone of Rapeseed:—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar. Inactive. £20
Tone of Linseed:—
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb. Mar, Sellers. Quiet and easy. £.7
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb. Mar, £ 9
Tonic Rapeseed:—Feb, Mar, Sellers £18 3/4 And 8 1/2 Mar. April. paid.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Feb. 21st,

Months.	To-day's prices;
Feb	—
Mar	8·43
Apl,	—
May	8.64
June	—
July	8 73
Aug.	—
Sep,	—
Oct,	8.99
Nov,	—
Dec,	—
Jan.	9.06

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The market for jute shares opened with Kamarhattys firmer, but after rising a few points the price fell way a matter of twenty points with practically no business passing. Howrahs were firm, but jute shares generally were dull and easier at the close. The inquiry for coal shares was on a small scale with prices generally well maintained. In the miscellaneous section, there was not much business reported and there was no outstanding feature of interest. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpur 90-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-8, Burrakar 55-8 odd lot, Deoli 54.8, Ghusick 25-8, Minto 32-4, Neetooria 13, New Beerbhoom 42, New Sindih 9-4, North Laikdih 9-12, Patmohna 15, Raneegunge 63, Standard 83-8, Suratand 13-8, Sutikdih 15-4.

Jute:—Belvedere 448 and (pref) 103, Clive 252 s. 1., Vheviot (pref) 100, Empire 72, Howrah 44-10 and 45-8 s. 1., Kamarhatty 976, Khardah (pref) 89, Lansdowne 360, New Central 483, Nuddea 51, Standard 568 odd lot, Waverley 11-4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 9.12.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8-6, Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 61, British India Corporation 10-14, British India Tobacco 4-8, Buxa Timber 3-8, Bukriarpur Bihar Railway 61-8, Clive Jute 5¼ per cent (deb) 89-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Carew and Coy. 63, Dunbar Cotton 540, Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 84, Howrah Amta Light Railway 89, Hume Pipes 10-8, Indian Wood products 1 discount, Pioneer Sugar 13-4, Scindia Steam Navigation 21 discount.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 54-14 and small lots at Rs. 55-4. War bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 99 and 1928 at 99 per cent.

Judgement in the Delhi funeral case will be delivered on the 26th instant.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavati has sent a message of sympathy to Mr. P. T. Chandra, who is sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment.

A BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,93,00,000.

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	„ 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	„ 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	„ 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	„ 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

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6 NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE IONIC PHARMACY THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pint bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0	etc., etc.	

etc., etc.

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22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONKONG BANK FORT, BOMBAY.

ZANGI Pen Rs, 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As, 2, Red, Green or Furple, As. 3. You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen, Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ens re steady, s ooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to day V. P. on 7 days' ap roval. FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandri Chowk, DELHI.

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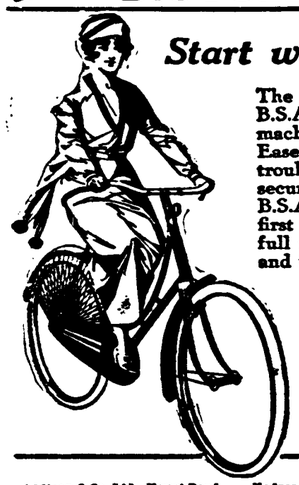

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"NEW ERA" AND BOMBAY.

INAUGURATION OF COUNCIL.

OPENING CEREMONY BY DUKE.

PUBLIC'S LACK OF INTEREST.

The most important event, from an official point of view, took place yesterday when H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, opened the Bombay Legislative Council, at the Town Hall.

The great mass of the people kept away from its Ceremony.

Hartal **was observed in the Indian quarters, of the City and the principal markets were closed for the day.**

The inauguration of the Bombay Legislative Council took place yesterday, when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay declared it open.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in welcoming His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, said:—

May it please Your Royal Highness,

The fact that this Presidency is bound to Your Royal Highness by long standing ties of hospitality makes it a peculiar privilege to be entrusted by its people and Government with the task of offering to Your Royal Highness a respectful and affectionate welcome.

The disappointment so keenly felt by the peoples of Bombay when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was prevented from paying us his promised visit, is now greatly mitigated by the fact that Your Royal Highness has been chosen to undertake this task and it is a matter of very particular gratification to us that the message of our unswerving loyalty and affection to the Throne and Person of His Imperial Majesty should be conveyed by one who has obtained so sure a place in the love and affection of our people as Your Royal Highness has by personal sympathy and outstanding service.

The importance of the ceremony which Your Royal Highness performs to-day is not, I think, indeed cannot be, fully comprehended by us who participate, whose vision is obscured by the dust of ephemeral conflicts, and our attention occupied by matters which possess by comparison but a temporary interest.

Yet when the country of our birth or adoption comes to such a milestone as this on the road of its progress, should we not endeavour to form a calm judgment as to the direction we are taking—a judgment as unprejudiced, as pitilessly impartial as history will one day pronounce upon it.

Those that come after us and for whom we have worked will know and see nothing of the conflicts and differences that have vexed us at different points of our progress—the foothills that loomed so large at the commencement are invisible to the gaze of the mountaineer on the summit—all that posterity will see will be the great act, the free gift of self-government to a people direct from the hands of His Majesty the King-Emperor, an act that overshadows all faction and that obscures all controversy—and it will see this day's ceremony as the culminating point of a policy formulated with infinite care and anxiety and put into practice with a fixed and deliberate intention. They will ask was that policy consisted with the great principles of humane government and we who will then be judged unheard, may now at least put on record the plea that we should desire to be admitted. As to the method we employed, results alone can shew whether wisdom was vouchsafed us. We have obeyed the dictates of something that is inherent in our nature that bade us follow the course that in our own history won us success. We have preferred less to make a gift than to put that gift where with energy it can be taken knowing well that only the struggle will give the strength to guard when got.

THE TWO IDEALS.

But for the ideal we ensued—the policy we undertook—even at this point of time it can be clearly stated without fear of challenge. Its chief aim has been gradually to lead this country to self-government. And consistently with this declared ideal our subsidiary policy has been to maintain the peace which is vital to steady progress, both material and political. So that we may say to-day in the older words of a great orator:

"The proposition is peace. Not peace through the medium of war: not peace to be hunted through the labyrinth of intricate and endless negotiations. It is simple peace, sought in its natural course and in its ordinary haunts, it is peace sought in the spirit of peace and laid in principles purely pacific."

These two ideals, the principal and subsidiary, have not always been easy to reconcile. Of late years, and as a result of our labours in pursuit of the chief ideal, there has arisen a spirit at whose appearance all of those who have worked here in whatever capacity may rejoice with a legitimate pride—a spirit of nationality—of restless eagerness for corporate progress, which while it contains a possibility of temporary dangers affords to the prophet and seer the first and sure hope of success. This spirit has brought with a temper impatient of restraint—the temper of youth and ambition, eager to set its own claims against the just claims of the presiding power. All must realise that in order to keep the peace in such circumstances compromise was essential. One of our greatest statesmen realised it long ago when he said:

"I am and ever have been deeply sensible of the difficulty of reconciling the strong presiding power with the liberty and safety of the provinces. They who perceive no difficulty in reconciling these two tempers are much above my capacity or much below the magnitude of the business. Of one thing I am perfectly clear that it is not by deciding the suit, but by compromising the difference that peace can be restored or kept. They who would put an end to such quarrels, by declaring roundly in favour of the whole demands of either party, have mistaken the office of mediator."

In the Council which Your Royal Highness inaugurates to-day, is clear proof that the office of mediator has been rightly interpreted. Posterity will assuredly pronounce a verdict adverse to those who have resisted compromise and failed to see the just needs of Empire and the rights it claims in return for benefits conferred.

ASSURANCE TO HIS MAJESTY.

Let us be content with this claim and with the respectful assurance which we would ask Your Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty that the spirit and the resources of the people of this Presidency are equal to the great tasks that are now in progress and are yet to be undertaken—the amelioration of the conditions in which many lakhs of souls live and work in this great city, the mighty engineering works that are to bring fertility to the desert and the arid plain, the exploitation in the best interests of our people of the giant tracts of rich forest—and that the members of this assembly realize to the full the gravity of the responsibility which to-day is laid upon them—that they are animated by a determination to enlist the sympathies and correctly interpret the wishes of all classes of the Presidency, and that they will to the utmost of their power maintain the blessings of peace, prosperity and progress and keep strong and unimpaired the ties of loyalty which bind them to the Empire and to the Crown and Person of His Imperial Majesty.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in declaring the Council open said:—

Your Excellency and Members of the Bombay Legislative Council,

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has directed me to open on His behalf your new legislature, and to convey to you and the people of the Presidency His message of goodwill on this momentous day in your history. Your long period of waiting and preparation is over. and to-day you pass through the gateway into a new political life. May it be rich in blessings to the millions in whose destiny you and your successors will have so potent a voice.

My pleasure in fulfilling the King-Emperor's commands is greatly enhanced by the memories of my old association with the Presidency and people of Bombay. Thirty-four years ago, I came here as Commander-in-Chief of the then Bombay Army. In those days the Commander-in-Chief was a member of the provincial Government, and it was thus my good fortune to be closely connected with the administration, and to be able to put into practice the deep interest which I felt in all that concerned the welfare of the Presidency. Before I left India in 1890, links had been forged which bound me to you for the rest of my life. It has affected me deeply to revisit the scene of some of my happiest years.

The change and progress in your beautiful city are material symbols of what has been happening in the realm of men's minds throughout India. Ideals which 30 years ago seemed chimerical are now being realised; hopes which were hardly uttered are now being fulfilled. The pride and self-respect of nationhood have been awakened; its responsibilities are gathering on the shoulders of those who essay to lead the intelligence of the country.

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

Gentlemen of the Bombay Council, of those responsibilities you have a full share. In their insistence and complexity, your local problems are second to none in India In your capital city you have the problem of overcrowding with all its attendant ills, exaggerated to an unusual degree by the limitations of the geographical position. You have also with you those labour difficulties which to-day confront the whole world and its Governments. Manual workers are no longer content to live lives of toil unrelieved by relaxation and a just share of the wealth which their labour produces. Here, as in the Western world, they are combining to win improved conditions of life for themselves and their dependants It will be for you to watch those developments with sympathy, to hold the scales of justice evenly, and with wise counsel and by prudent laws to encourage ever movement towards agreement and for the promotion of mutual goodfeeling. Outside your manufacturing towns you have the vast majority of your people entirely dependent on the land, and for them your particular problem is their recurring distress in years of short rainfall. Skilled projects for artificial irrigation are in progress and in contemplation; and to financing them and devising the necessary adjustment of tenures and landed interests your energies may fruitfully be directed.

I need not continue this tale of the administrative tasks which lie before you, familiar as they must be to all of you and constantly in your thoughts. You can approach them with confidence in the inspired leadership of your alert and zealous Governor, Sir George Lloyd.

THREE CAUSES OF UNREST.

It is the wider aspects of your new responsibilities which fill my heart after seeing what I have seen of the India of to-day, and when I think of the India of to-morrow. On some of those aspects I have spoken to the other assemblies whic it has been my duty to inaugurate; for they touch the deep interests of our common humanity, the advancement of which will be at the same time the pride of India's political leaders and the gauge of their success. You have at your doors the three great causes of unrest and unhappenings: ignorance, unsanitary conditions of life, and cruel inequalities in th distribution of all that makes life worth living. No mere skill of legislation will remove these; but all legislation must keep them in view, and work steadily towards their amelioration. Second in importance to those primary evils are customs an social restrictions which impair the brotherhood and embitter the outlook of large sections of the Indian people. The ground is delicate, and I am not here to arouse controversy or to offend honest susceptibilities. But your own reformers have cherished plans for a wider charity between classes and the abandonment of usages which, whatever may have been the justice of their origin, no longer serve to promote the well-being of the community as a whole. To such projects you will no doubt turn your minds, with a single eye to the good of your fellow-countrymen. Standing behind all these needs of the future is the need for the power to deal with them, and that power is unity. Of that I have spoken elsewhere; and I need not now do more than repeat my heartfelt conviction that it is only by a determined sinking of sectarian differences that India will advance into its proper place in the federation of the world.

CO-OPERATION AND GOODWILL.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I am near the end of the duty which brought me to India. During my tour through the country I have been deeply impressed by the magnitude of the task which awaits the new Ministers and Councils and by the high expectations which have been formed of their achievement. I have been equally struck on the one hand by the courage of the responsible leaders of Indian opinion, and on the other by the steady confidence of British officials in the success of what has been styled this great experiment. It is in the hands of these two agencies that the future lies. To both of them my parting message, and my most earnest plea, is for co-operation and goodwill. A government, such as is now installed in the provinces, cannot work in discord without the gravest detriment to the State and the people's welfare. It must go forward in substantial union. Each side must sacrifice something; must be contented with less than its preconceived perfection; must leave its own ground to seek for common ground. I do not for one moment believe that Indian leaders mean to jettison the ideals which the British race has endeavoured to bring into Indian life. On the other hand, I am just as certain that British officers will not be negligent of the reasoned will of the people. In that spirit I pray that either side will strive to eliminate personal misconceptions and to reconcile divergent lines of vision. For thus only will India move forward to conquer herself and to bring her victory into the service of humanity.

I now declare the Legislative Council of Bombay, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919, to be duly inaugurate, and I beseech the guidance of our Almighty Father in its labours.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the President of the Council, then said:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

On behalf of the members of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, I, called upon to serve the Council as its President. lay before your Royal Highness our humble homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. and we make our deeply loyal and profoundly grateful acknowledgments to your Royal Highness for having so graciously inaugurated the Council and addressed to us inspiring and encouraging words which we shall ever appreciate in the due performance of our duties.

His Royal Highness then preceeded by his staff and that of His Excellency and accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and the president of the Council left the Hall. A salute of 31 guns and another of 78 guns were then fired as His Royal Highness and his Excellency moved from the dais. The Duke then drove away in State escorted by two squadrons of cavalry and one Section of artillery and a few minutes later his Excellency and Lady Lloyd also drove away in State.

RAO SAHEB DESAI ELECTED BY PRESIDENT.

After the departure of His Royal Highness and their Excellencies, the Legislative Council went through an item of business namely the appointment of a Deputy President of the Council. There were in all nine candidates for the post viz., Mr. Moreshwar Vishwanath Pradhan Rai Saheb Harilal Desai, Rao Bahadur S. B. Garud, Devan Bahadur K. R. Godhole, Mr. Tajirao Bichare, Mr. Pandit Chikoli, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, and Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

The president rejected the nomination of Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas, on the ground that he was not sworn in the Council as was required by the Law.

Mr. Havilivala at this point raised a point of order as to whether nomination papers received after the 19th of February which had been fixed by a notice, were valid.

The President ruled that under the standing orders nomination papers could be handed to him even at the last moment.

The election then was proceeded with. It was by ballot and the procedure followed was to take ballots one after another until two candidates obtained the largest number of votes and then there would be the last ballot for the two candidates. Three ballots were taken and as in a second ballot 29 votes were recorded for each of the two last candidates, Rao Saheb Desai and Dewan Bahadur Godhole, the final ballot was for these two members only and the report of the letters showed that Mr. Desai received 50 and Dewan Bahadur Godhole 40 votes. The President then declared Rao Saheb Desai duly elected.

The President then informed the members that news papers ought not to be brought or read by the members in the Council as was the law in all Legislative Councils. He said members were expected to devote all their attention to the business before the Council.

BUDGET TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY

After Sir George Curtis announced that the Budget would be presented to the Council to-day and that the discussion on the Budget would take place on Friday and subsequent days, the President adjourned the sitting of the Council to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE AFTER INDIAN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 23.

It is stated that the Duke of Connaught has intimated to His Majesty his desire entirely to retire from public life on the completion of his Indian tour.

(Continued from Column 5.)

places where groceries and vegetables are purchased, were doing no business. The Cloth market in the Shaik Memon Street was entirely shut up, so also the shops in the surrounding streets. The main places of Indian business such as the Abdur Rahman Street, Bhuleshwar, Jhaveri Bazar, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, Kalbadevi, Marwadi Bazar were completely shut up for the day. Not a shop of the metal dealers was opened. So all along a *Hartal* was observed,—though of a lesser degree of intensity as far as vehicular traffic was concerned—which was a complete success.

The old and the new Stock Exchange were closed yesterday, as also the Cotton market. The shops at Byculla, Jacob Circle and to the north of the island were also more or less closed.

CROWDS NOT LARGE.

As for the people who crowded to see the Duke's cavalcade passing along the streets on its way to the Town Hall, they were of the same kind as on the first day. The crowds were anything but large, considering the occasion and previous records of Bombay.

THE "DUTY OF THE PEOPLE."

Two largely attended public meetings were held yesterday, one at noon and another in the evening. The subject on which the speeches were made was "The duty of the people" and the speakers were almost the same at both places. One that was held in the morning was at the Jain Mahajan Wadi at Khadak, and among the speakers were Mr. S. G. Banker and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. A great show of the various volunteers was made at this meeting.

The second meeting was at Jitekar's Wadi at Thakurdwar, when the same subject was again discussed by the various speakers.

THE INAGURATION.

CITIZENS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

HARTAL OBSERVED.

The inauguration ceremony of the New Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, under the Reforms Act, was performed yesterday, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the Town Hall. The ceremony was held with due pomp and in the presence of a large number of high officials, foreign consuls, those members of the Council who were present in Bombay and some spectators.

The Town Hall was decorated in a gorgeous and charming manner and to the South end of it was erected a dais with a big golden throne for His Royal Highness. On either sides of the Throne there was a seat for His Excellency and the President of the Legislative Council. The seats of the members were arranged in the main Hall with the dais in front, the arrangement being after that of the House of Commons. Accommodation was also reserved for about two hundred spectators on the east side of the Hall, where on this occasion the high Government officers such as the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court; Baronets and Knights of Bombay; the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Archbishop of Bombay; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station; the Archdeacon of Bombay; General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, Accountant-General of Bombay and other officials and heads of Departments; High Naval Officers and R. I. M. Officers present in Bombay; the foreign consuls and consular officers present in Bombay; and a number of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in political relation with the Government of Bombay; were accommodated. A portion of the accommodation was reserved for ladies also. Outside the Town Hall on either sides of the stairs two spectators' blocks in covered shamianas were erected for about 400 spectators to witness the arrival and departure of His Royal Highness and His Excellency. These spectators were mostly European, Anglo-Indian and Parsi ladies and gentlemen—the number of Hindus and Mahomedans being very small.

THE ARRIVAL.

The President of the Legislative Council, the members of the Executive Council and Ministers and those members of the Staff of His Excellency who were not included in the procession arrived at the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd leaving Government House at 11-5 a.m. accompanied by His Excellency's Body Guard proceeded in a carriage procession by Walkeshwar, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Sandhurst Road, Queen's Road and Churchgate Street to the Town Hall which was reached at 11-50 a.m. A salute of 17 guns was fired as His Excellency left the Government House. The route was lined with troops from Churchgate Station to the Town Hall. On each side of the entrance to the Town Hall a Guard of Honour was drawn up. On arrival of His Excellency at the Town Hall the Band played the National Anthem and the Union Jack was unfurled from the flag post on the Town Hall. His Excellency was received at the foot of the steps by the President of the Legislative Council ard then a procession formed by the Chobdars, His Excellency's Staff two abreast and the President of the Legislative Council, conducted His Excellency to the dais where he sat on the right of the throne and the President on the left of it. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd on alighting from the carriage was conducted to her box in the gallery of the Town Hall by an A.D.C.

His Royal Highness leaving the Government House at 11-15 a.m. attended by an escort of two squadrons of cavalry and one section of artillery, proceeded to the Town Hall by the same route as His Excellency the Governor came by, and reached the Town Hall exactly at 12 noon when a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired. As soon as His Royal Highness arrived near the steps of the Hall the Band played the National Anthem, the Guards of Honour presented Arms and His Royal Highness' flag was hoisted. His Royal Highness then preceded by his staff moved in procession to the dais—all present rising as His Royal Highness the Duke entered the Hall.

The Council was then proclaimed open by a flourish of trumpets. after which the Band again played the National Anthem.

HARTAL.

On the day of the inauguration of the new Bombay Legislative Council was observed another *Hartal*. Although the *Hartal* which was declared yesterday was not so complete as on Monday last all business was at a standstill. Wednesday was a Bank Holiday and apart from that fact, as on the previous occasion, the Indian community as a whole kept itself aloof from the festivities in connection with the inauguration ceremony. There were very few victorias in the streets, as a large number had been kept idle in the stables. Motor vehicles there were in plenty, and there was no *Hartal* so far as these were concerned.

MARKETS CLOSED.

About the shops, while a few were open at Grant Road and Girgaum and Null Bazar the majority of them were closed all over the city. Even in the Fort, itself, many shops were closed; the Crawford Market, and Null Bazar, the two principal

(Continued in Column 4.)

MUSLIMS AND LONDON CONFERENCE.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. CHOTANI AND DR. ANSARI.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN CONGRATULATED.

A very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Mustan Tank under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, on Sunday last, to condemn the attitude of the Government towards peaceful workers of the country, and to congratulate Mr. Yakub Hassan and his comrades on their great courage and manfully for insisting on telling the Truth. The meeting was presided over by Hakim Ajmal Khan, of Delhi. The proceedings commenced with a short recitation from the Holy Quran.

"DON'T BE COWED DOWN."

Maulana Abdul Majid, of Badano, after explaining the object of the meeting, told the audience, that it had become impossible for any self-respecting man to live under a system of Government which stood not for justice, and which had been trampling upon the honour prestige and even the elementary rights of a subject people. He exhorted them not to be cowed down by acts of intimidation of such a Government, but to join the non-cooperation movement whereby they sought to preserve their national self-respect.

CALICUT COLLECTOR'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Then Seth Abdur Rahman Haji Ismail moved the following resolution.

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly resents and emphatically condemns the action of the Collector of Calicut in ordering unwarrantedly and unjustifiably the prosecution of Mr. Yakub Hasan and three others namely. Messrs Madhavan Nair, Gopala Menon, and Moidin Koya, and sentencing them to six months' imprisonment. It heartily congratulates them on their undaunted courage and devotion in having preferred to go to jail rather than suger the ignominy of furnishing security.

"Further, this meeting while congratulating Mrs. Yakub Hassan and the families of other gentlemen on their splendid courage and fortitude, assures them of its heartfelt sympathy and support."

The resolution being duly seconded and supported, was passed unanimously, amidst shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar."

GODSPEED TO MR. CHOTANI.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Siddick Khatri then proposed that "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay wishes Godspeed to the President of the Central Khilafat Committee and his authorised secretary, Dr. Ansari, who have sailed for Europe to take part in the Conference to be held for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres and is fully confident that they will faithfully explain the obligation imposed on the Mussulmans by their creed and represent the views of the people of India regarding the Khilafat and the Jaziratut-Arab as clearly set forth in the manifesto of the Khilafat Conference held in Bombay on the 15th, 16th and 17th February, 1920 and persistently urged upon the Allies by the Indian Khilafat Delegation." While proposing the resolution, Mr. Khatri expressed his full confidence in Mr. Chotani and Dr. Ansari and asked the people to rest assured about the delegation's faithfully complying with the wishes of the people of India.

TURKEY, AN ELDORADO.

Maulana Mohammed Ali while seconding the resolution, narrated all the events that had occurred in Europe regarding the Near East question since the Armistice was signed. The sight of Eldorado made every European Imperialistic Power mad after attaining it. He vividly portrayed to the people all the compelling forces that were working behind the screen of the Near East Conference. He imputed the change in the motive of the Allies regarding the Treaty of Sevres, not to their any sense of justice or generosity, but to their realisation of the fact that if it be left as it was, it would never allow the eworld to enjoy peace and order. The occurrences in the Near East, since the Treaty of Sevres was imposed on the Turks, had proved their dreams of domination over the Turks to be coming from the gate of gold and ne from the gate of horn-Kamal Pasha has landed the Allies on the coast of realities from that of dreams. They had come to realise the true mettle of the Turks and other Muslims of the Ottoman Empire and had come to understand that an attempt to subjugate such a people would jeopardise their own Empires. But still he suspected of there being some camouflage on the plea of returning Thrace and Smyrna to the Turks and instead retaining Syria for France and the vilayat of Kasra for England, because he believed that the former two places had already been taken back by Kamal Pasha. He would ask the Indians not to be satisfied with anything less than what the Khilafat Delegation urged upon the Allies, because he knew that any ratification of the Treaty of Sevres falling short of their demand, would not be reconcilable with their religious injunctions.

The resolution was supported by Maulana

(Continued on next page.)

EXISTING GOVT. STOCKS AND LOANS.

POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Council of State Sardar Jogindra Singh asked:

"What is the income per head in India? Has there been any increase since the days of Lord Curzon? If so what part of the increase is due to depreciated value of this rupee?"

Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary replying said the Government cannot commit themselves to any estimate of the present average income per head in India. The Hon. Member is no doubt referring to the calculations mentioned by Lord Curzon in his speech in the Legislative Council March 1901. Those calculations, however, only took into consideration a portion of the relevant factors and in fact were not in any true sense estimates of average income but merely convenient ways of stating the results of calculations as to the total quantity and value of agricultural produce. Even so the calculations included many elements of uncertainty and possible inaccuracy. I may mention, however, that a further attempt made on similar lines in 1911 arrived at the result that if Rs. 27 and Rs. 30 were correct estimates in 1880 and 1901 then in 1911, the correct figure would have been Rs. 50. A somewhat more elaborate method gave for 1911 the figure of Rs. 80. I gave these figures merely for what they are worth and more for purposes of comparison than because Government consider them reliable in themselves. It is highly probable that there has been a substantial increase in average income since the days of Lord Curzon. It is not possible however to state with any confidence the extent to which such increase has been counter balanced by a decrease in the purchasing power of money; or as the honourable member puts it by the depreciation of the rupee. I may add that if it becomes clear there is a public demand that steps should be taken to make a calculation of the income of India on a true statistical basis, we shall endeavour to arrange for this being done by a small body of experts.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Replying to the same member's question regarding the number of irrigation projects under the consideration of the Government of India, Mr. Sarma said four projects for the Sardar Canal in the United Provinces for the Sukkur Barrage and Neanals in Sind, for the Damodar Canal in Bengal and for the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab are under consideration. The three first by the Secretary of State and the fourth by the Government of India. They were received from the local Governments concerned between August and November, 1920. Once a project is sanctioned the commencement of its construction is a matter which rests entirely with the local Government concerned.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy moved that a committee consisting of members of this Council and the Legislative Assembly be appointed with powers to take evidence to explore possibilities of improvement in position of existing Government stocks and to advise Government on the question of future loans both for the State purposes and for railway and irrigation purposes.

He said the resolution was justified by the present depressed condition of market in regard to the securities more as a result of the ant of confidence among investors that if the continued stringency in money market, scarcity of money and still more loss of public faith in old three per cent. and three and a half per cent. stocks as good investments have contributed to the present alarming depreciation. Not only had permanent stocks lost in value but they had ceased to be freely negotiable. It was significant that even four and five per cent. long term loans were nowhere in demand.

FORMATION OF IMPERIAL BANK.

Formation of the Imperial Bank imparted a slight tone to market for a time which was marred by vigorous propaganda of Non-Co-operation.

Now coming to London market for the last week of January India three per cent. which stood in July 1914, at seventy-three and a half were now quoted at forty-eight and three-fourth; and India three and a half per cent. which stood in July, 1914 at eighty-six and a half were now down to fifty-six and a quarter. Comparing these to questions of Colonial Governments it appeared that nine of them stood so low as India and this in spite of the fact that the Indians public debt compared most favourably with any other country in the Empire. The difficulty was that the Government of India had not taken steps to popularise the Indian Government securities here or in London markets.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in March 1909 and Sir William Meyer in March, 1916, viewed with alarm the large depreciation of price of the premier security of India and felt that this depreciation was ignored great difficulties would fall in the way of future borrowings. Unfortunately, the Government failed to handle the situation with courage and forethought and whatever conversion they offered lost its value in view of the conditions imposed. The result was that all public confidence was destroyed in permanent loans, and accordingly in 1916-17 Government had to abandon all idea of a permanent issue and at first long term loans and then short term bonds came into vogue with the most mischievous results upon the existing stocks and public feeling. In March 1918 Sir William Meyer showed disinclination even to issue long term loans in view of public attitude towards short term war bonds in 1919. Long term loan was issued with privilege of exemption of interest from assessment to income tax. Public response was liberal; but common fate overtook this loan too. The 1920 six per cent. loan was fairly a success but it had enormously increased Government liabilities. The public was now unwilling to tie up their money loss of public faith in even long term notes was due to a large accumulation of temporary and floating debt of Government.

The important problem of raising money for capital expenditure to meet increasing claims of administrative and military efficiency which might not be met from revenue sources should suggest to Government the conversion in full strength of the only source of supply open to Government and by ensuring replacement of temporary debt by permanent issue and this could be done by restoring public confident by appointing a committee of experts representing all interests.

REASONS FOR PRESENT FAILING.

The speaker believed that the present failing off was due firstly to placing by the Home Government of attractive loans in Indian market secondly because of the fact that through heavy sale of Reverse Councils large capital was exported to European hands and lastly due to the issue by Bombay Government of six and a half per cent. loan. The remedy for depression was to discontinue short dated bonds and increasing rates of interest also to rely upon permanent stock with a reasonably high interest. The view of the investors was that the conversion of the whole stocks of three per cent., three and a half, and four per cent. Government paper into a uniform of five per cent., or four and a half per cent. stock with privilege of exemption of interest from assessment to income tax was necessary to restore public confidence and enable Government to gradually wipe out temporary and floating debt. These suggestions might appear to add to burden to general taxpayer but he believed that continuance of the existing Government loans would ultimately prove ruinous to taxpayer. Moreover of the total debt of India which stood at 335 million sterlings, 86 per cent. was productive for countries in the world had such a record. This gave a hopeful view of the Indian finances.

The speaker's one object in moving his resolution was that the whole subject of possibilities of improvement of the old permanent stocks and the future loan policy of Government be fully investigated by an expert committee.

MR. COOK, AMENDMENT.

Mr. Cook the Finance Secretary, moved an amendment to the main resolution, desiring that instead of the appointment of a committee, the financial policy of the Government be so directed as to ensure the early rehabilitation of Government securities with due regard to the necessity of finding temporary debt and to the provision of a capital expenditure for productive purposes. Mr. Cook said that the Government was in agreement with the object of the resolution but they considered that no purpose would be served by the appointment of a formal committee. The Government was glad to have an opportunity of discussing these matters which, though dry, profoundly affected the welfare of the country. In a discussion of this matter, the Government had nothing to hide but everything to gain by publicity. He agreed with the mover that there was a serious depreciation in all Government securities both old and new, but this was quite inevitable. The position to-day was much different than what it was in the pre-war days, because of the great war, which had affected the whole world. However, the severe depreciation could not be faced with equanimity for it would mean the loss of confidence in State credit. The Government had to stop borrowing and with the enormous Treasury Bills they were in the position of a juggler, who with a magical increase in the number of coins in hand do not know how to lose them all. Government was doing its best to reduce to manageable proportions their Treasury Bills. They would observe general economy by keeping down the ordinary expenditure so as to make them depend upon Treasury Bills to a less extent and also try to refund the temporary debt. The Government felt that the conversion of their securities as suggested by the mover would add to the burden of the general taxpayer, which they could not contemplate. The heavy Treasury Bills stood as an impediment not only in bringing down national debt but also as a positive danger to the whole of financial and currency administration. The Government could not work miracles or adopt any short-cuts in financial matters. No doubt, there were many projects which required to be carried out, but caution and patience were needed, more especially because they were on the eve of the presentation of Budget, and as the Council did not know the actual financial position of the country, the Government were considering this question of the depreciation and were trying to deal with it in as satisfactory a manner as possible. But the Committee procedure was not the right course.

PUT UP PRICE OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Mr. Annamalai Chettiar said that the Government of India had been able to raise crores of rupees by way of loans. It was true that the Government offered large percentage for this, but it must also be said that it was due to the conditions prevailing in the world market. These factors had, however, nothing to do with the question of stability. The number of people affected by depreciation was not large. Though small in number, their best efforts should be directed to remedy the present grievances and strengthen public confidence. For this, they must put up the price to Government stocks. Large schemes of industrial and educational development were awaiting, but any direct taxation would send ,even willing co-operators to Non-Co-operation camp. It would, be, therefore, wise to bear all these facts in mind and wait for a time when things would prove more hopeful.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas pointed out that they should consider the question of consolidation and conversion in all their bearings and there shoud be no more issue of currency notes. It would be impossible to borrow money hereafter at anything less than six per cent interest. If Government could convert three-and-a-half per cent. loans into six per cent. loans by paying the shareholders the balance they would be able to rehabilitate three and a half per cent. loans and regain public confidence although it meant a loss of fourteen lakhs to the tax-payer. He supported the amendment.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh supported the resolution for the appointment of a committee.

Sir Jogendra Singh observed that the educational and railway projects should not wait, simply because the Finance Department was nervous of financial situation. There was great money in agricultural tracts and this had not been properly coaxed into the market.

Mr. Hailey who spoke after Sirdar Jogendra Singh said that the opinion of the house which contained three Directors of the Imperial Bank must be of the highest value to Government on such a vital question.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Mr. Dadabhoy had drawn a very lurid picture of the financial situation and suggested that they could raise fresh money on railways and irrigation in order to improve the depreciation on short term loans. But, if the Government could raise fresh money on these two capital assets, it was clear that they should reduce in other ways. They should as a matter of fact use it as a basis for paying more interest on the money which the Government had to raise in future. Mr. Dadabhoy had twitted the government with insufficient foresight and lack of courage in 1920. This was hardly justified, because the Government could not have done better, but he agreed that the suggestions as regards conversion etc., should be carefully considered. The Government understood why the capital value of securities had fallen so heavily, but the best test the council could apply to the effect of increase of money in that respect was the very large accretion of private deposits in banks. It had not merely resulted in inflation, but also in the velocity with which it was used after the armistice. Money began to move very rapidly in India itself.

CAUSES OF THE DEPRECIATION.

Even supposing there was a large addition of money, depreciation would be less rapid, because here there was an imperfectly developed banking system. The real reason why there had been rapid depreciation in India was that they had temporarily exhausted the money market. The Government proceeded with utmost cautiousness in past, caution for which many people blamed them, but it is because of that caution, Mr. Hailey pointed out that the Government were able to maintain the cheapest form of transport at the time of war, and also created magnificant asset in the irrigation works. The result of the general increase in trade, which was notified soon after the armistice, had been that large sums of money had been locked up and this situation could be relieved by repaying short term debts. On every side the Government were being pressed for providing more money for capital undertakings and witness after witness had made this demand before the Railway Committee, but if they were to go on raising large sums of money for capital purposes, then they had to first of al restore the country to a sound financial position and until this was done they had to hold their hands. In order to raise large sums of money the Government had to pay very heavily indeed, but their primary task was not to attempt to force the pace by making large capital issues at great expense to the country. The Government would consult every member whose opinion would be valuable on this question, and they would honestly do their best by calling in experts; but a committee, as proposed by the mover, was not advisable. He, therefore, supported the amendment.

SIR DINSHA WACHA.

Sir Dinsha Wacha said India was in a state of flux, but depreciation had gone on not simply because of war but because of the competition in the industrial field, which grew up after the armistice. With the growth industrial enterprise there was a corresponding depreciation in Government securities. Further, when the Government began to offer a higher rate of interest to larger loans, like five and a half or six per cent. securities, there was depreciation in respect of three and a half per cent. securities. There was nothing to regret in what had happened. This was bound to come in all countries. Europe was now unsettled. The balance of trade was against India and the exchange was going down. The whole world situation must therefore improve if India's financial condition was to improve.

SIR M. DADABHOY WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

Sir M. Dadabhoy, replying to the debate, said that the object of of his resolution was to invite a free and frank discussion on the subject. He was glad that Government members had sufficiently enlightened the Council on this most important topic. There was no difference between his motion and the amendment. The question of redemption and conversion of the public debt was most complicated and he felt satisfied that the Government also considered the present depreciation as a political danger. The speaker challenged Mr. Hailey's statement that the present stringency was due to the exhausion of the Indian money market, for he believed that the potentialities of the Indian market were very great and if financial policy was well directed there would be an immense response to the further borrowing by Government for productive purposes. The Government should consult financial experts outside the coterie of the Finance Department, and should not allow the premier security to lose by constant depreciation. Sir M. Dadabhoy did not press his main resolution and the amended resolution was then carried unanimously.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

QUESTION OF KHILAFAT.

RESOLVE OF MUSLIM MEMBERS OF COUNCILS OF STATE & ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Muslim members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly present in Delhi held a meeting last night and decideed to forward the following letter to the Hon. Sir William Vincent, Home Member of the Council:—.

Sir,

In compliance with the suggestion made by you in your speech on the 21st instant, we, the Muslim members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, now present in Delhi beg to submit the following requests on the question of the Khilafat;

(1) Turkish independence and autonomy should be made a reality. It should not remain a fiction, as it is at present, under the Treaty of Severes. (2) Thrace, Adrianople, Symrna and such other parts of Asia Minor as are predominantly Turkish in race should be given back to Turkey, subject to the protection of the minorities in those provinces. (3) All Arab provinces should be given complete autonomy without any direct or indirect control or interference of any non-Muslim power. They should be left alone to themselves as the Musalmans of India consider it to be the last will and injunction of the holy Prophet that non-Muslim power should exercise any control or authority over these provinces, (4) All holy places of the Musalmans should be placed under the suzerainty if not the rule of the Sultan of Turkey, the Khalifa of the Musalmans.

"We request that the above may very kindly be cabled immediately to the Secretary of State for India for placing it before the Conference."

RURAL VOTERS AND ELECTION.

A REVENUE OFFICER'S THREAT.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

One reads with much surprise that Mr. O'Donnel, replying to Mr. Falyaz Khan, in the Legislative Assembly, said that no voters in Delhi were warned in writing that legal liability rested on them if they did not vote at the last election. There is, in the possession of the Provincial Congress Committee, a photograph of an actual order issued to ignorant rural voters, ostensibly by the authority of the Revenue Officer of Delhi. I myself saw the original order with many voters who had come up to Delhi, and who, on being assured that it was wholly illegal, it is believed, abstained from exercising their electoral right under threat. One expects nothing in the way of scrupulous regard for veracity from the bureaucracy, but they should not disappoint their adherents and admirers by stooping to such intolerable methods.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council there were five resolutions on the agenda for discussion two of which regarding the establishment of a technological and agricultural college were postponed and another withdrawn. The Government accepted the resolution urging to prepare a scheme for the furtherance of a vocational education, while another resolution urging to circulate weekly statements of the price of Jute cotton, oil-seeds, and other country produce prevailing in foreign markets was carried, though the Minister for Education opposed it. The Government was defeated by a majority of thirty-four votes. The Council adjourned till Monday.

MUSLIMS AND LONDON CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Saukat Ali and a few others and passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meetings terminated.

ADDRESS TO MR CHHOTANI.

PRESENTED BY TIMBER MERCHANTS.

The Timber Merchants of Bombay presented an address to Seth Mainmohamed Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, who accompanied by Dr. M. A. Ansari and Kazi Abdul Ghaffar sailed for England last week to attend the London Peace Conference. There was a large gathering, including Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Khwaja Abdul Majid and other notable leaders. Maulana Abdul Bari Sahab presided.

Mr. Ahmad Haji Siddique Khatri gave a brief speech in the course of which he said that with great zeal and energy Mr. Chotani had devoted himself to the Khilafat cause. He was sure that he would put in the strongest possible manner the minimum demands of Indian Musslims regarding the integrity of the Ottoman Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam formulated in obedience to the Shariat; and already placed before the Allied Powers with full force and reason by the Khilafat delegation. He had full confidence in Mr. Chotani and his advisors. Dr. Ansari and Kazi Abdul Ghaffar.

MR. CHOTANI'S SPEECH.

Then Mr. Chotani rising said that he was sailing for England in sorrow as his brother worker, Mr. Yakub Hassan, who was a level-handed politician and devoted Khilafat worker was put in jail for six months. The hearts of Indian Muslims were already sore by the hostile attitude of British Ministers towards the Khilafat and the Indian Government were further wounding their feelings by the persecution of a Khilafat worker and thereby crushing their religious liberty. He said that it was the present Ministry, headed by Mr. Lloyd George, which was leading the British Empire to a disastrous end. The people of India, Hindus and Muslims alike, shed their blood to save the British Empire from an overwhelming catastrophe, but in return for their sacrifices, their religious sentiments were ruthlessly disregarded and the honour of India trampled under foot. He laid much stress on the Hindu-Muslim unity without which the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs could not be redressed, and Swaraj could not be won. He assured the audience that he would stand firmly by the religious demands of the Indian Mussalmans, and would place them before the Conference with all the force he could command.

NOT GOING TO BEG.

Kazi Abdul Ghaffar in the course of his speech said that they were not going to England to beg for the Khilafat but to impress upon the British Government and the Allies that Indian Mussalmans were firm in their demands and that they would not accept anything less than what had already been asked by the Indian Khilafat Delegation.

Dr. Ansari said that Seth Chotani's being invited at the London Peace Conference clearly showed that Government had now realized who could be considered to be the real representative of Indian Mussalmans. He assured that he and his companions would do all they could to carry out the mandate of the nation entrusted to them.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then gave a brief speech and asked Mr. Chotani to convey a message of Indian Mussalmans to the British Ministers at the Peace Conference that unless their minimum demands were acceded to, there was no peace between India and England. He said the eyes of the whole of India would be on Mr. Chotani and everyone hoped he would fearlessly place their demands before the Peace Conference.

RELIGIOUS COMMANDMENTS.

Maulana Mohamad Ali said that he would repeat what he had said last year at a public meeting of the Bombay Muslims at the time of his departure to England, heading the Indian Khilafat Delegation. The demands of the Indian Mussalmans regarding the Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam were entirely based on the religious commandments of Islam and were not, therefore, subject to any alterations. No delegates of Indian Mussalmans could alter them by a breadth, nor, in fact could those whose representatives they were. To those who congratulated Seth Chotani on the eminent distinction of his representing the Indian Mussalmans at the Peace Conference, he would say there was yet a higher distinction reserved for Mr. Chotani, the distinction of fearlessly standing by his community and performing the duties imposed upon him by Islam and by India unfalteringly in spite of the powers of England. The proper revision of the Peace Treaty was not in his power, but to stand firmly by the truth in him and his co-religionists and to follow his countrymen was in his powers. The next was England's business, and they would wait and watch.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and prayers for the victory of Islam, the proceedings terminated with loud shouts of Alla-ho- Akbar.

REPRESSION IN MALABAR.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE'S WARNING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

At a meeting of the Madras Muslim League resolutions were passed warning Government that the action of the District Magistrate of Malabar, supported by local Government, embarking on a policy of repression against non-violent Non-Cooperation Khilafat propaganda, in Malabar, by wantenly interfering, with the freedom of speech of citizens, and arresting and imprisoning Mr. Yakub Hassan and three others would endanger the peace of the country and stating that any breach of peace caused by such irresponsible action would be of their own creation and also approving the effect made by the Madras Khilafat Committee for complete hartal on 27th.

PREPARATIONS FOR HARTAL IN POONA.

ON DAY OF DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The non-cooperators are taking steps to organise a hartal here on the 25th on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit to Poona. To this end there will be a big open air meeting this evening and another one on Friday.

HARTAL AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Owing to the arrest of Dr. Cholakar, the hartal continues All markets are closed hackney carriages and motor omnibuses are not plying. The Sitabaldi Railway Bridge and the main thoroughfare are guarded by armed police

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

ARRANGEMENTS NEARLY COMPLETE.

FRANCE FAVOURS REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

The stage is now set for the Near East and Reparations Conference which, it is hoped, will result in the settlement of the principal remaining problems arising out of the war. Apart from the Belgian and Turkish Representatives, of whom the latter are now on their way to London from Rome, practically all the Foreign Delegations have now arrived. French Representatives including General Gouraud headed by M. Briand and Italian Representatives headed by Signor Sforza, the Foreign Minister, reached London yesterday evening. The Turkish Government Delegates and the Greek Delegation headed by Callogeropoulos, the Prime Minister, have already arrived while Venizelos has returned to London from Paris.

THE GREEDY GREEK.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Brind held a cordial meeting at the Victoria station last evening when it was arranged that Mr. Lloyd George M. Briand and Signor Sforza should hold a preliminary conference at Downing Street to-day. The official meetings with Greek and Turkish delegates in the historic Picture Gallery at St. James' Palace is not expected to begin before Wednesday at the earliest, in view of the necessity of the two Turkish Delegations first coming to an agreement in order that they may appear together before the Conference. The difficulties of the Conference are exemplified by the fact that while Greece demands that the Treaty of Sevres shall not be altered, France favours a radical revision in favour of Turkey including, it is understood, retrocession to Turkey by Greece of the whole of the Smyrna area, with the exception of perhaps City of Smyrna whose fate, it is suggested, shall be determined by a plebiscite after a term of years.

NO CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

With regard to the Reparations Conference which opens on March 1st, it is emphasised in Paris that the whole of France is determined not to tolerate further concessions to Germany and wants all doubts removed with regard to the enforcement of penalties in the event of German default. In this connection it is suggested that, instead of occupying the Ruhr district France might in such an event advance into Bavaria and that the recent speeches by von Simons in South Germany inciting her to resistance of the Allies' demands can be attributed to this possibility.

WAR INDEMNITY.

FRANCE WANT 218½ BILLION PAPER FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 23.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the amount of war indemnity proposed by France to the Reparations Commission aggregates 218½ billion paper francs at present equivalent to 66 billion gold marks.

CRISIS IN COAL TRADE.

DIFFERENCES ON PROPOSED NEW WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

The fresh crisis in the coal trade will be considered at the delegate miners conference in London on Thursday. Serious differences have arisen with regard to the proposed new wages basis and it is probable that Government will be urged not to abandon control of the industry until the owners and miners have reached a wages agreement. Meanwhile, the Executive of the Miners' Federation to-day discussed the closing down of collieries as a result of the slump in export trade and the action of owners in serving a fortnight's notice to mine-workers to terminate the existing contracts. The federation alleges that owners are trying to evade payment of the three shillings per day war wages.

EXPEDITION TO MOUNT EVEREST.

PERSONNEL OF PARTY OF RECONNAISSANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23

Major-General Younghusband lecturing in London said that the party for the reconnaissance expedition to Mount Everest would be completed with the well-known Alpinists, Messrs. G. L. Mallory and George Finch. Major Morshead and Captain Wheeler would accompany the expedition as survey officers, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Dr. Kellas, now in India, had also consented to join the expedition.

Sir Valentine Chirol has arrived in Lahore.

Mr. Gandhi returned to Lahore on Monday from Rawalpindi. He will visit Amritsar on the 24th and 25th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

H. E. The Duke of Connaught departs for Poona from Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.
Legislative Council, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Deputation of Poona Gayan Samaj to wait on H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught Government House, 0-45 p.m.
Garden Party, by President of the Bombay Municipality, to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, at Malabar Hill Gardens 5-30 p.m.
Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar L. Marquis, etc. per the "Karapara" close at 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

Urgent meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, the Union rooms, 7-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, B P. Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Finals of the G. I. P. Tennis Tournament. Prizes to be given by Mr. J. E. Dallas, Mg. Director, G. I. P. Ry.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

The s.s. "Mantua" with mails of the 10th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

TOPALIA or DUBASH—Nusserwanji Byramja Topalia or Dubash, brother of Ardeshir and Manekji, and son-in-law of Nanoji Mistry, died last night at 11 p.m. Funeral will take place at his residence at D'Souza's Bunglow, Firangi Coombarwada, Dadar, 8 a.m. (S.T.)

BAND NOTICE.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

VACCINATION.

Facilities for vaccination free of charge will be provided at the Health Department, Head Office, (ground Floor of the head Municipal Offices), on Friday, the 25th Feb. between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.) Vaccination will be done directly from calf to arm.

FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, about 200 children (150 boys and 50 girls) belonging to the half-timers' day school, attached to the Swadeshi Mill, Kurla, and conducted by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League, were taken on fresh air excursion to the Jogeshwari Caves, near Andheri. The party returned to Kurla in the evening having immensely enjoyed the trip.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Principal, National College, Bombay, writes to say:—

All examinations of the Gujarat Vidyapith in Arts, Science, and Commerce begin on the 14th March 1921.

Commerce and Science students who want to appear for the Gujarat Vidyapith examinations should see me on or before the 25th February at Marwadi Vidyalaya (Top floor) Sandhurst Road between 7 to 10 a.m.

The F Y. A examination of the National College, Bombay will begin from the 1st of March 1921, The last date for giving names and fees is the 25th Feb. 1921 before 10 a.m. at the office. Examination fee is Rs. 10, Admission fee of the College is Rs. 5:

TODDY-SELLERS' COMPLAINT.

PRAYER FOR REFUND OF LICENCE MONEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

On Tuesday a pleader on behalf of more than one hundred vendors of toddy moved the District Magistrate and Collector of the Twenty-four Perganas, for the refund of their licence money, as the sale of toddy in their District has practically ceased owing to the efforts of Non-Cooperators. The pleader also asked for police help. The magistrate refused to grant police help and said that on a completion of the enquiry by a Excise Superintendent he might see his way to recommend to the Excise Commissioner for the refund of licence-money in proportion to loss actually suffered by vendors.

HIS EXCELLENCY VISITS NANKANA SAHIB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the members of the Executive Council and Ministers went to Nankana Sahib yesterday afternoon to show his sympathy with the victims of the outrage which was committed on the 20th instant and to see for himself that proper measures were being taken to bring the offenders to justice. His Excellency talked with many people, and expressed his sympathy with them and promised that no effort would be spared to discover and punish the perpetrators of the crime.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT LOVE GROVE.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION.

SIX CORPES FOUND: HOW MANY MORE?

A very unfortunate incident resulting in the death of several Municipal labourers took place at Worli yesterday. When Mr. S. M. Page, an Engineer at the Municipal Love Grove pumping station, at Worli was engaged in getting the sluice-gate of the station repaired with the assistance of a number of labourers, some of the men were suddenly overpowered by the foul gas emanating from the sewage and fell into the hold. Mr. Page himself was also over powered but was rescued by some of the men and he was instantly sent to the European General Hospital where he is still lying.

About 2 p.m. four bodies of the labourers were recovered and subsequently two more were found enbedded in the sewage and taken out. All the bodies have been removed to the morgue.

It could not be ascertained as yet how many persons in all died and how they were so suddenly overpowered.

B B. &C.I. WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

MEN TO RETURN TO WORK TO-DAV.

A meeting of B. B. & C. I. workers who have been on strike for some time was held at Mahaluxmi on Wednesday morning at 9 a.m.

Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Chaman Lall explained to the men that their demands were going to be fought out by the Union but that as matters could be settled just as easily by the men returning to work, they would be advised to end the strike.

The men declared their complete confidence in Mr. Baptista and enthusiastically accepted the advice of their Union leaders.

The Deputy Agent in the absence of the Agent has been advised that the men will return to work this morning.

STRIKERS' MEETING

LABOUR UNION'S ADVICE TO RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops who are on strike for some days, held a meeting at Mahaluxmi, on Wednesday, when Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Chamanlal explained to them that their demands were going to be fought out by the Union, but the matter could be just as easily settled by the men returning to work and they were urged to end the strike. The men declared their complete confidence in Mr. Baptista, and expressed their willingness to accept the advice of their Union leaders. The Deputy Agent, in the absence of the Agent, has been advised by the Labour Union that the men are going to return to work to-morrow morning.

END OF CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. J. W. Kerr said:—I am glad to be able to announce that the Calcutta tramway strike has been settled. The terms of settlement are as follows:—Men will return to work to-morrow morning with the exception of one driver, whom the company is not willing to take back. An allowance will be made during the first week after work is resumed for those men who have gone home during the strike. The men who resume duty within a week will receive on the 1st of March or as soon as possible thereafter pay for the days they worked during the month of January, before the strike began. The Company will investigate the grievances set forth in the unsigned petition which was received by the company on the 25th of January and will announce their decision within one week. If the men are dissatisfied with the Company's decision Government will within one week of receiving information as to such dissatisfaction from the representatives of strikers will constitute a committee to investigate into their grievances.

LABOUR UNREST IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

Three hundred workmen employed by Messrs. Herman and Mohatta. Engineers and Shipbuilders, are on strike for increased wages. The men are holding frequent meetings on the adjacent Burns Garden followed by parades through the streets of the city led by two or three non-cooperators who have recently formed themselves into a body with the name of "The Proletariat Emancipation Society."

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF "F" WARD.

A public meeting of the people of F Ward will be held on Thursday the 3rd March at 9 p.m. (S.T.) opposite Gold Mohur Mills Dadar to form a District Congress Committee for F Ward under the new constitution of the I. N. Congress.

REPEAL REPRESSIVE LAWS.

BE MOVE ROOT CAUSES OF TROUBLES.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION'S RESOLVE.

COMMUNTY'S "FULL SYMPATHY WITH PEOPLE'S JUST GRIEVANCES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following resolution has been passed by the Council of the Parsi Central Association, at a Bombay, meeting held on Monday the 21st February, and is being forwarded to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the Government of Bombay:—

"The Council of the Parsi Central Association, while keenly appreciating the earnest desire of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to see the New Era inaugurated in an atmosphere of peace and good-will, and fully receiprocating the sentiments to which H. R. Highness has given expression, takes this opportunity of expressing its opinion that no lasting peace can be secured in the country, until the mistakes and the wrongs of the last few years are rectified and the burning grievances of the people remedied: and that each day's delay in allaying the pertrubed feelings of the people puts a severe strain on their loyalty and engenders a feelings of resentment and disaffection highly retrimental to the interests of the Country and the Empire.

REPEAL REPRESSIVE LAWS.

"The Council regret that the Government should not have repealed the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act and the Regulation 3 of 1818, but trusts that the Committee recently appointed in that behalf is in favour of the repeal of these enactments, or failing that, suggests modifications therein, calculated to do away altogether with the possibility of any arbitrary excercise of Executive authority, Government will be pleased to accept and carry out their recommendations without delay.

"The Council strongly urges that the fullest effect may be given to His Majesty the King-Emperor's gracious commands issued in December 1919 with regard to political prisoners, particularly, those condemned by Martial Law tribunals, and that Indian sentiment on the Punjab question which has been greatly outraged by all that has happened in that unhappy province, and which Government have recently shown such commendable anxiety to respect may be placated by the emphatic repudiation of the actions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, which the Council regrets to notice Government have thought fit to endorse. The Council trusts that if any further action can be taken against General Dyer and others responsible for the Punjab tragedy, the Government will not hesitate to adopt it in the interests of justice and out of regard for Indian sentiment.

WANTED ASSURANCE FROM GOVT.

"The Council considers it necessary to call attention to the fact that a good deal of dissatisfaction and consternation has been caused by the recent action of Government in fixing an arbitrary and artificial basis of Exchange, and in attempting to maintain it by the sale of Reverse Councils, that this disastrous policy of interference with the natural course of Exchange has led to the ruin of a good many people and the total paralysis of business in this country, and has, moreover, shaken the faith of the Indian mercantile community in the "bona fides" of Government. The Council, therefore suggests that Government should lose no time in assuring the people that the fiscal and economic policy of Government will henceforth be solely guided by considerations of Indian interests.

"The Council is also of opinion that the disabilities attaching to Indians in public service, civil as well as military, should be forthwith removed, and it desires to emphasise the need for prompt and effective measures, including retaliation, if possible, for the recognition of the status and the protection of the rights of Indians abroad.

REVISE TREATY OF SEVRES.

"The Council is further of opinion that the Treaty of Sevres should be revised in order to meet with the wishes of the vast mass of Indian Moslems who are loyal to the Crown, and whose religious susceptibilities have been wounded by some of the terms imposed upon the Turkish Empire.

FULL SYMPATHY WITH PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES.

"The Council has reason sto believe that the Parsi Community fully sympathises with the just grievances of the people and with their demand for a position of equal partnership in the British Commonwealth, and is of opinion that the connection between England and India, productive of such immense benefit to both countries, will be more closely cemented if British statesmen will rise to the height of the occasion, and remove the root causes of the grave troubles which are facing the Government and the people."

"GANGES" BRING THE FIJI EMIGRANTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

It is notified for general information that the s.s. Ganges, carrying 974 Indian returned emigrants, lefts Fiji on the 12th February and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about the 8th March.

"RALLY BEHIND THE PRIME-MINISTER."

MR. MONTAGU'S APPEAL TO LIBERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

Mr. Montagu addressing his constituents of Cambridge said that he, as a life-long liberal, was convinced that Liberalism was of the utmost importance to the well-being of the Country and the Empire. He urged those who wanted a united liberal party to come and help the Government and rally behind the liberal prime minister. The passing of the Franchise Reform, the Home Rule and Government of India Bills convinced him that there was much genuine liberalism amongst Conservative cabinet ministers and when the Conservatives showed such broad mindedness it would be a dis_service to the State and Government for Liberals to hold aloof.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute is giving a farewell dinner to Lord Reading on March 4th. Mr. Montagu will preside.

LORD READING TO REACH CAIRO ON MARCH 23RD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

Cairo.—Lord and Lady Reading are du to arrive here on the 23rd of March and will be the guests of General Allenby.

DEATH OF REVD MYLNE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

The death is announced of Reverend Mylne, late bishop of Bombay.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

PENALISING OF INNOCENT PEOPLE.

Much alarm has been caused among the Indian Merchants of Bombay by the rumours that are afloat regarding the circulation of forged currency notes of the face value of Rs. 100. It appears, from careful enquiries that have been made, that the Banks have been supplied by the Currency Department with a long list of the class numbers and other description of these forged notes. The notes are said to be distinguishable from the genuine notes, by some slight difference in tints. Whenever suspicious looking notes are presented at the Banks, they seem to be communicating first of all with the currency Department and if satisfied that the notes are forgeries, then they are confiscated. and the tenderers get no satisfaction whatsoever. This appears to be going on for the last three or four weeks, and from what one hears, there is no doubt that a great deal of hardship has been entailed on the mercantile community. Besides the Government agency, only the Banks seem to be aware so far of the classes of notes that have been forged and cleverly put into circulation. But in the absence of definite information, it is impossible for merchants to detect the forgeries, and in these days when currency notes are legal tender and are universal in character upto Rs. 100, the merchants cannot very well refuse to accept the notes when tendered "bona fide" by their customers or take them in payment of their dues. Nor is it possible to detect through whom such notes are forced into circulation. What is generally happening now is that the wrong parties are being penalised for the sins of unknown persons. It appears that a number of respectable merchants have already been penalised, owing to the existence of a clever fraud. Merchants—and the public, have in consequence, lost their faith and are afraid of accepting currency notes of whatever denomination especially the hundred-rupee notes, and far more serious than this is the discrediting of the whole note issue. Unbounded faith is the base of the entire note circulation, and the ready convertibility which has attached to it all along, has made it popular. Occasionally, of course, this popularity of the currency note, has been affected, as during the war time, when in some parts of the country notes were discounted heavily. But nothing is to damaging to the security and convertibility of the Note issue as the present suspicion.

A WARNING FROM CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE OF INDIA (BOMBAY,)

The Hon. Secretary, of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, (Bombay) writes:—

"It has come to our knowledge that Maulvi Mohamed Ismail Ghaznavi, President of the Bombay Muslim Volunteer Corps, is collecting money by sale of certain receipts, and those to whome these receipts are sold, are given to understand that the amount thus collected is paid to the Khilafat Fund.

"I take this opportunity to inform the public that receipts sold by Maulvi Mohamed Ismail Ghaznavi are not issued by the Central Khilafat Committee, and that the amount collected by him through the sale of these Receipts is *not* paid to the Khilafat Fund. All those to whom these Receipts are presented, must therefore, clearly understand before making payments, that collections made by him are not meant for the Khilafat Fund, but for his own volunteer corps with which the Central Khilafat Committee has no concern whatsoever."

IRISH DEBATE IN COMMONS.

CAPT. WEDGWOOD BENN CONDEMNS GOVT. POLICY.

SIR H. GREENWOOD'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m Feb. 23.

The Irish Policy of Government was today debated in the House of Commons on the amendment to the address moved by Captain Wedgwood Benn, declaring that the policy of the Executive in Ireland had failed to repress outrages and had involved the Crown forces in a competition in crime and had given the military authorities unrestricted discretion in the definition of punishments. Moreover, this policy had frustrated the prospect of an agreed home rule settlement being declared. The army in Ireland was costing one and a half millions monthly. The claims for damages up to last October amounted to a further five millions sterling. The amendment declared that Government had alienated moderate opinion in America and France and if persisted in the policy threatened Empire disruption. Captain Wedgwood Benn read evidence in support of his charges that Government agents were guilty of looting, using hostages as fire screens and of systematic terrorisation, arson and murder. He demanded answers by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood whom he charged with the responsibility.

LIBERAL PROPAGANDA DENOUNCED.

Sir Hamar Greenwood replying said that the Irish clergy were facing the real issue, mainly the indiscriminate and callous murders of Crown forces and of law abiding citizens. He quoted denunciations of murders by prelates pointing out that the opposition had not emphasised this vital issue. With regard to opinion abroad, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that Government's information showed that it was realised that Government was standing for civilisation in Ireland. He denounced the official liberal propaganda circularising in France the chare of reprisals besmirching their own country in an attempt to destroy the Government. (Cheers). He repudiated De Valera's allegations that the soldiers and police had outraged women for which not a scrap of evidence had been produced. With regard to the details which had been quoted they were abominable if true, but he hoped to show that steps had been taken to ensure punishment if such offences occurred. Sir Hamar Greenwood emphasised the prosperity of Ireland since 1914. He said that the Sinn Fein conspiracy was carried on by a minority of youths. Sinn Fein was extending its activities in Britain hoping to intimidate the British people in which it was encouraged by Labour direct actionists and the opposition to Crown forces in Ireland.

He contended that the present troubles were due to Mr. Asquith's careless regime as Extremists mistook goodwill for weakness. He appealed to the House of Commons to present a united front. Then murders would cease. He hoped that the Dominions Premiers would be able to go and welcome a vigorous partner in the Common wealth, when the Ulster Parliament opened in June and he hoped that the same procedure would take place in the case of the Southern Parliament.

RAID ON SINN FEIN HEAD-QUARTERS.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

A Dublin official statement says that the police and military raided the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army and seized some important documents. After firing revolvers and throwing bombs at a motor car containing a party of auxiliaries, the Sinn Feiners took shelter behind women and children and fired through a living screen; consequently the auxitiaries were unable to retaliate.

SOLDIERS SURPRISED BY SINN FEINERS.

FIGHT LASTS FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 21.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

The military Headquarters in Dublin states that a party of Hampshires were surprised by a body of armed men in a house near Middleton, County Cork yesterday afternoon. The fighting lasted for two hours and resulted in thirteen armed men being killed. Three of their wounded were also captured in addition to a number of service rifles and a quantity of ammunition and bombs. One soldier was slightly wounded.

FURTHER SINN FEIN ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Two well-known protests farmers have been murdered by Sinn Feiners near Skibereen in the presenc of their wives.

Armed Sinn Feiners visited the infirmary at Cork and carrying outside a wounded soldier shot him dead.

MANCHESTER FIRES NUMBER A DOZEN.

TOW ASSESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Manchester fires numbered a dozen. The damage done to the stockyards is estimated at £30,000 sterling. In one case, the incendiaries fired shots at a farmer who refused to hold up his hands. Up to the present two arrests have been made.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

M. C. C. vs. NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SYDNEY, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

The match between the M. C. C. and the New South Wales ended to-day in a draw. The M. C. C. made 381 in their second innings, of which total Woolley claimed 138 and Douglas 82 not out. The New South Wales had made 151 for two wickets when stumps were drawn.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

SYDNEY, Feb. 22.

The weather was cool when Woolley and Douglas resumed batting this morning for the M. C. C. on a good pitch and before 7,000 spectators. Woolley was dismissed in the third over sent down. He was accorded a great ovation. He had batted 158 minutes for his 138 which included thirteen fours. Fender when one was missed at the wicket by Oldfield off Gregory but he was eventually caught at cover-point by Hendry. Waddington and Douglas were slow and the play was for a time dull and unenterprising. Douglas batted 187 minutes for his unfinished 82 which included eight fours. The innings occupied in all 320 minutes.

Bowling for New South Wales Punch had no wickets for 18, Collins none for twelve, Andrews three for 44, Macartney none for 4, Folkard none for 29, Mailey two for 122, Hendry two for 50 and Gregory two for 69.

Folkard and Macartney opened the New South Wales innings and made a bad start Waddington bowling Folkard at 2 and Macartney at 11 Punch and Hendry then became associated and gave splendid exhibition of batting scoring rapidly all round the wicket. The century appeared after an hour's play. It was found necessary to draw the stumps at 5/45 owing to failing light and the match was declared a draw.

Bowling for the M. C. C. Rhodes had no wickets for 23, Fender none for fifty; Parkin none for 31 and Waddington two for 30.

The scores:—

M. C. C.

Woolley b Hendry	138
Rhodes c Mailey b Hendry	17
Makepeace c Punch b Gregory	0
Hendren c Oldfield b Gregory	66
Douglas not out	82
Fender c Hendry b Mailey	27
Waddington c Andrews b Mailey	3
Wilson c Bardsley b Andrews	30
Strudwick c Taylor b Andrews	4
Parkin st Oldfield b Andrews	2
Hobbs absent	0
Extras	12
Total	381

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Folkard b Waddington	0
Macartney b Waddington	6
Punch not out	63
Hendry not out	66
Extras	16
Total (for 2 wkts)	[illegible]

It is announced that Kelleway will be able to go to England.

F. A. CUP TIE

FOURTH ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

The following is the draw for the fourth round of the Association Cup to be played on March 5th:—

Everton versus Wolverhampton.
Tottenham Hotspurs versus Aston Villa.
Cardiff versus Plymouth or Chelsea.
Hull versus Preston.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

In the first round of the All-India Hockey Tournament, Ajmere Loco Sports Club beat 2nd. Royal Irish by five goals to love; Jamalpur Detachment beat 2nd. Devonshire by 3 to 1; Allahabad Gymkhana beat 2nd. Queens by 3 to 2; North Western Railway beat Allahabad Auxiliary Force by 1 to love; and 1st Suffolk beat 2nd. Leicesters by 5 love.

ALLAHABAD, Feb 23.

In the All-India Hockey Tournament, 1st Connaught Rangers beat 25th Brigade R.F.A. by three goals to love; 1st Battalion Blackwatch beat 2nd Gloucesters by one goal to love; and the Punjab Rifles beat 1st Royal West Kents by 11 goals to love.

The "Pioneer" understands that upwards of 22,000 enrolments in the Indian Auxiliary Force have taken place. This figure will be very largely increased if Calcutta and Bombay furnish anything like proportionate numbers of men to those enrolled in other important centres. (A. P.)

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 24, 1921.

THE CRISIS IN BURMA.

Events are moving rapidly in Burma, and the militant gesture of Craddockism makes us alarmed at the move of officialdom in that quarter of India. There are good grounds for what may be called the Punjab premonitions which are suggested by the logic of events. In the Punjab, it was the fret and intolerance of the local chiefs in office which made them precipitate the crisis and break the peace for the destruction of agitators. In Burma, where Sir Reginald Craddock boasts of the velvet glove and the touch of the iron hand, we have a ruler of the O'Dwyer type, and there is on the side of the people, a deep ferment provoked by official policy. We honour and appreciate the motives of the recent movement of students in protest against the so-called University structure of Rangoon, and realise the disappointment caused by so retrograde a scheme. As Sir Reginald's educational adviser, there is Mr. Mark Hunter, a gentleman imported from Madras. Mr. Hunter is a great philologist but as a tactful administrator his qualities are not exactly praiseworthy. When he was principal of the Rajmundhry College, there was a protest amongst students which upset his balance and made him evolve an imbroglio out of which he had to be rescued by the mercy of Sir Arthur Lawley. Sir Reginald appointed him Vice-Chancellor of the University.

When Sir Harcourt Butler was Lieut.-Governor, he had, what is called, an easy province to govern. He mixed in local Society with great aplomb and the people were surprised at his unconventional ways. He left them in peace, and the Burmese are by nature a quiet and inoffensive people. But the hand of officialdom was felt at every point. The Declaration of August 1917 and the political picnic of Mr. Montagu raised a flutter of expectations and the Burmese, as a body, took an interest in claiming reform abreast of the rest of India. The Young Buddhist Association was formed, as a loyal body, and it basked in the sunshine of favour. In six months, the Burmese learnt that "Burma was not India" and that Burma had been amputated by the theorists from the rest of India. The epigram was not particularly sensible, because by adaptation any one can say that "the Punjab is not India" or "Sind is not India," and so keep it out of the scope of reform. But, then, Burma was not to be neglected and Sir Reginald was asked to evolve a scheme of reform. He set himself to the task, but he held the view that the Burmans were a picturesque race to be kept out of Indian contamination. The recent stipulation that Indian-born civilians should not be allowed to serve in Burma, we ascribe to Sir Reginald's forethought. However that may be, a scheme was produced in which the village officers became the ultimate artificers of elections. The Burmese did not welcome the hotch-potch scheme and we know that they wanted to be treated along with India. Their representatives were bowled out from England with a promise of separate "boons." Even the Y. M. B. A. realised the position, but a special conclave of elders, loyalists of the patrician variety, was found to belaud the wisdom of Sir Reginald, who, in turn, scoffed at sundry agitators and their aims. There was a rapid coalescence of political elements quickened by the example of India and stimulated by the fulminations of Sir Reginald on politics, the Khilafat and Mr. Gandhi. It was in this atmosphere that the Rangoon Tram Company thought of improving their dividend by raising the fares. As one man, the people boycotted the service and the new tariff was, perforce, cancelled. Men, women and children trudged along with a unanimity which must be the envy of a pretentious city like Bombay in a like crisis. The people again agitated against the cigarette-sellers of Rangoon and the boycott was well-maintained. Side by side with these movements, there were quiet currents of official antipathy, but things came to a head when the "University" was marked out for boycott.

The boycott is now in progress and from Mr. Hunter's placardings we may assume that the students have been barred from the University. A few Eurasians are still imbibing the culture of the University, but the majority of the rest of the students have joined together under the guidance of the elders who are quickly providing for national institutions. In Rangoon the new institutions have been well organised by a council of responsible men. The monasteries and priests are in sympathy and it is to be hoped that there will be no prodding with the baton in a quarter which is quite independent by titles of religious and social tradition. Elders are offering subscriptions, while women-visitors bring to the new schools gifts for the promotion of the cause. Against these developments, the Government are beating up the Moderate reserves, but they too have been badly depleted in numbers on account of the alienating effect of the political boons. The elections in Burma, which has seats in the All-India Legislature, though "Burma is not India," have been a fiasco. Evidently officialdom is not in a propitiatory or pleasant mood. Sir Reginald, in the form of a communique, recently issued a long dissertation to prove that "national education" is identical with the education supplied by the *ma-bap* Government and warning students against "suicidal doctrines." The so-called fermenters of trouble in the public Press have been laid by the heels, but the public recognise the folly of convicting people for writings reproduced all over the world, including India, without open threats of the Prussian mailed fist. The atmosphere in Burma is full of dark possibilities on account of the bellicose character of local officials who have long been clenching their fists at the mere rumour of agitation even in India. A good beginning has been made. Sir Reginald is obviously provoked, and it is necessary for those in higher authority to plead for a restraining hand in order to prevent the recurrence of lamented events. Will the Lieut.-Governor hold his hand and leave politics and universities to take care of themselves? We doubt it, and that is why, at the vision of the actors on the stage in Burma, we appeal to those who have influence to restrain the iron hand, and to be a little watchful of developments there.

"MODERATES" AND THE PUNJAB.

The spokesmen of the "Moderate" school of politics were so convinced of the genuineness of the repentance of the Government of India in respect of the Punjab tragedy that they, not to be outdone in magnanimity, elected to waive the question of the punishment of those responsible for the brutalities of April 1919. It is barely two months since these very gentlemen declared from the platform of the National Liberal Federation in Madras that the present law did not provide an effective remedy against the discrimination as between Indian and European lives and that "nothing would happen so long as they (the bureaucracy) had the power and knew when and how to use that power." Mr. Srinivas Sastri, whom we are quoting, further said in the course of his speech at the Madras session, in moving a series of resolutions in connection with the Punjab tragedy, that "those who felt for the Punjab should take "extraordinary steps" to bring home to Government the wrongs done to the people" and that "strong resolutions" should be passed in the new Councils. One of the resolutions passed at the session of the Federation ran thus:—

> The Federation protests against the failure of the Government to render justice by imposing adequate punishment upon officers who were guilty of acts of cruelty, oppression and humiliation during the period of martial law administration in the Punjab.

We are not yet in a position to know whether Mr. Sastri too, with Mr. Jamnadas, is convinced of the genuineness of the contrition of the bureaucracy at the happenings in the Punjab and whether he considers that there is no further necessity to impose "adequate punishment" on persons like Dyer, O'Dwyer, O'Brien, Frank Johnson, Bosworth Smith, Sri Ram Sud and other miscreants, some of whom are still declaring that Indians deserve to be, and will be, treated with the same methods of terrorism as were used in the days of the Martial Law regime. But the spokesmen of the "Moderate" party in the Legislative Assembly made no secret of their conviction that the heart of the bureaucracy was wet with tears of repentance. Though Sir William Vincent himself failed to express "regret" (!) in respect of the inhuman treatment meted out to the students of the Punjab, Dr. Sapru, overwhelmed by the sense of his own official position, generously came forward—vicariously—to shed tears on behalf of the Government, of which he is now a member. Not stopping at such repentance by proxy, Dr. Sapru proceeded to give a certificate to the bureaucracy by declaring that "patriotism had not been and was not going to be punished." When the leading lights of "Liberalism" assure us in this wise, it is futile, of course, to expect them to demand punishment of the wrong-doers, for in their eyes, there has been no wrong-doing at all! In making the above extraordinary declaration, Dr. Sapru is, no doubt, voicing the sentiments not only of himself but of the bureaucracy as well, for did not Sir William Vincent say a few minutes earlier that Government "emphatically repudiated the idea that force was used on all occasions in excess of the absolute requirements of the case?" Sir William also thought it fit to tell his Moderate colleagues, before the curtain was finally dropped on the debate, that Government's view regarding Sir Michael O'Dwyer "was the same as expressed in their despatch to His Majesty's Government." After such "ample" evidence of "repentance" on the part of the Government of India, our "Moderate" friends were, no doubt, justified, —at least, in their own eyes—in turning their backs on their own performances at Madras two months ago. But they will, we trust, excuse the rest of their countrymen if the latter fail to note in the protestations of the bureaucracy the ring of genuine repentance and of a disposition to behave better in the future. On the other hand, the speeches of the spokesmen of the bureaucracy clearly indicate the resolve of the latter to pursue to the last the traditional policy of meting out repression simultaneously with the announcement of "concessions." Mr. Jinnah, in his address at the Gokhale anniversary, made this quite clear. The debate, as conducted, was a mockery of the sorrows of the Punjab and as the "Indian Social Reformer" observes, the upshot of it is more a triumph of the bureaucracy than anything else, and that too, at some additional cost to the tax-payer.

AN APOLOGY.

We regret the publication of the short report of the "At Home" at Government House in our yesterday's issue—for which we are, of course, responsible as Editor, though, owing to the absolute necessity of delegating certain duties, we actually did not see the copy until after publication. Perfect good manners are—or used to be—the distinguishing mark of Asiatic peoples. In particular the claims of hospitality are—or used to be—religiously respected. We should have imagined that any Indian who accepted the hospitality of his Excellency the Governor would have observed the law of hospitality in his report. Our representative on this occasion was an educated, and apparently a cultured man. Yet his report is in such execrable taste that we cannot imagine how any educated person could have written it, still less how a sub-editor of "The Chronicle" could have "passed" sentences so evidently derogatory to "the National paper" of which the dignity ought to be dear to Indian nationalists. To refrain from apology in such a case would be tacitly to condone the fault committed by our correspondent; and as responsible Editor, we have no hesitation in apologising to H. E. the Governor for a tone of insult which is no part of this paper's policy, and to our readers for a thing unworthy of "The Chronicle."

Notes of the Day.

Killing the Goose.

The admission by the British Premier that some of the proposals—clearly proposals of French origin—put forward in connection with the demand for reparations and indemnities from Germany, are "impossible of fulfilment," together with the American resolve to wash their hands of all responsibility for the Allied demands, engenders some hope that the Allies, as a whole, and especially France herself, will realise before long the extreme futility and fatuousness of the new demands of the fire-eating French statesmen, who are blinded by their feelings of revanche against the German nation. England herself is not free from partizans of these French fanatics and we may rest assured the "Morning Post," the "Daily Mail," "The Globe" and other organs of British jingoism will raise a howl against Mr. Lloyd George and those like Mr. Asquith, who are asserting that the Paris agreement is impossible to carry out. The Entente, if they stuck to the agreement, and attempted to enforce the demands from Germany, would be really killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The damage to France, as the British Trade Union manifesto says, must be made good, preferably with German materials. But the Paris proposals are not calculated to achieve that end. French politicians may not see the abyss to which they are driving themselves, along with the rest of Europe, including their Allies, the British, but it is to be hoped that there is enough statesmanship left in Great Britain to realise the danger and to resist the French pressure. Mr. Lloyd George is too shifty and compromising a politician to be fully trusted to offer the requisite resistance to the French proposal. We look to the British public, if they too are not lost to all sense of justice and proportion, to repudiate and resist all extravagant proposals for revenge on the fallen foe.

The "Non-Honourables."

We had thought the "Pioneer" and other mouth-pieces of the bureaucracy, having seen the type of men they wanted returned to the Councils, would refrain from indulging in unmannerly gibes at these Councillors. But we see we were mistaken. The Allahabad journal, referring to the resolution, of which a non-official Indian member has given notice, recommending that the members of both the Chambers of the Indian Legislature should be placed on an equal footing during their term of office, makes the following characteristic observation: "It is understood that many eloquent speeches are being prepared for the debate on this resolution, and that Burke, John Stuart Mill and other eminent defenders of the rights of man will be freely quoted in support of the claims of the Legislative Assembly." The journal does not stop to justify the present invidious distinctions as regards allowances and the privilege of being described as "Honourable," which exist between the members of the Council of State and those of the Legislative Assembly. Any claim to equality with those to whom the bureaucracy has given a spurious status of superiority is enough to rankle the bile of our contemporary. The unfortunates who have to be content with the tag of a mere "M.L.A." will thus realise the hopelessness of their attempts at pleasing all parties.

The Financial Situation of Behar.

In view of the large deficit with which the Behar and Orissa Government are faced in the ensuing year's budget and in view of the likelihood of certain items of revenue like Excise showing a falling off and certain items of expenditure like Famine Relief and Secretariat Establishments, to say nothing of Education, Industries, Sanitation, etc., indicating a tendency to rise in the near future, the opposition of this Government to an enquiry into the financial resources of the province with a view to bring about retrenchments in expenditure where advisable, seems to us to be wholly unreasonable. There is an impression abroad that some of the departments of Government have been made top-heavy and in some others a good deal of extravagance is being indulged in and that in consequence it would be impossible to achieve any further progress in the educational, sanitary, agricultural and other matters, without having recourse to additional taxation, which the people of the province are hardly in a position to face. In introducing the budget, the other day, Mr. Le Mesurier pointed out that Government would have to draw on their balances for real expenditure in the coming year to a very large extent. In the current year the charge for the head of the province and the Executive Council has risen from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 4,98,000, while that for the Civil Secretariat and headquarters establishment has been raised from Rs. 6,48,000 to Rs. 9,72,000. In the coming year these charges will be still further enhanced. In view of these circumstances, the finances of the province call for an urgent investigation and it is surprising that Lord Sinha's Government should seek to avoid or delay the same.

An Anomaly.

The sooner the anomaly which exists in the different provinces of India regarding the status of High Court Vakils, in comparison with that of members of the English Bar practising in this country, is put an end to, the better. An interpellation in the Legislative Assembly has made it clear that beyond mere "custom", which has come to be established through purely fortuitous circumstances, there is no sound basis for the restrictions which obtain in some of the presidencies, such as our own and Bengal, debarring High Court Vakils from appearing on the Original Side of the High Court or being appointed to the post of Advocate-General. In reply to the interpellation, an official member stated that the appointment of the Advocate-General of Bombay is made by His Majesty's Government on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay and that the latter is made by the local Government on their own authority. The local Government, of course, make the appointment in conformity with the restrictive rules of the local High Court. So, unless these rules themselves are changed there is little hope of proper justice being done to the claims of High Court Vakils to the post. The Madras Vakils are, however, more fortunate than their brethren here. More than one of them have been appointed to the post of Advocate-General in the past and the present Advocate-General too is a High Court Vakil and like other members of the Vakil Bar there he will be permitted, during his tenure of office, to appear on the Original Side and Insolvency and Appeals therefrom, instructed by Solicitors. This is as it ought to be and constitutes a step nearer to the realisation of the hope of every legal practitioner in this country to see an Indian Bar, with a status similar to that of the English Bar, established in India. Dr. Sapru had occasion to dwell on the desirability of taking early steps to bring about this reform and it is to be hoped that Indian members of the Bar and High Court Vakils everywhere in this country will not let the grass grow under their feet before the desired consummation is achieved.

Official & Personal.

The Viceroy has selected Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare, Principal Medical College, Calcutta, to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam vice Col. J. Garvice I. M. S. granted combined leave for eight months from 20th March 1921.

ATTEMPT TO STOP LIQUOR SALE.

ORDER SERVED UPON DR. PARANJPE.

ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED.

[Associated Press.]

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, an order was served upon Doctor L. V. Paranjpe. The order runs thus:—"Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that a movement has been started in Nagpur recently, ostensibly in favour of temperance but in reality with object of embarrassing the Government by causing the sales of liquor to drop with a resultant loss of revenue and by causing the liquor contractors to avoid taking up excise shops in the future and whereas the principal person at the bottom of this movement is Dr. L. V. Paranjpe of Nagpur who has been inciting and organising the students and others to obstruct persons proceeding to the excise shops, and whereas as a result of such an incitement and organisation crowds are drawn to the liquor shops and considerable obstruction and annoyance are caused to the purchasers and sellers, and whereas there is thus an imminent danger of disturbance of public tranquility or riot this is to require you to abstain from organising or inciting students or others in any way to obstruct or by any interference whatsoever annoy any person proceeding to or returning from using shops licenced by the Excise Department in the Nagpur town and appear on 22nd instant and show cause why this rule should not be made absolute."

The order is signed by Mr. W. G. Slaney, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

DR. PRANJPE'S STATEMENT.

Doctor L. V. Paranjpye in showing cause against the rule embodied in the order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code made the following statement:—

A movement really and not obstensibly in favour of abstinence from drink has been started in Nagpur in accordance with the general programme of self-purification. The object of this movement is to dissuade people from the ruinous vice of drink to which they are addicted. As a matter of fact, it is the primary duty of every civilised Government to stop even by legislation the evil of drink, and I feel that it is a matter of great regret that the Indian Government is not alive to its duty and is not taking drastic steps in that respect. I fail to understand why Government is trying to stop people from doing the duty which primarily belongs to itself. The loss of excise revenue to Government is absolutely immaterial for I hold that the Indian Government ought to be prepared to forego it when it is desired from the moral point of view of the depravity of the vast masses of the people of India. It is a pity that the Government should care more for its revenue than for the well being of the people, as it appears to me from the wording of the order.

Moreover the question of loss of revenue to Government is absolutely irrelevant so far as Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code under which order has been issued is concerned. I deny that I am at the bottom of the whole movement as stated in the order, although I am a humble worker in the cause of self purification. I emphatically deny that I have been inciting and organising students to obstruct persons proceeding to liquor shops and thus drawing crowd to places and causing to shopkeepers and customers obstruction and annoyance and strongly repudiate all allegations in that behalf. I have been going on quite unobjectionable and peaceful lines, as a non-violent Non-Co-operationist. There never was nor is any immediate danger of disturbance of public tranquility or any chance of riot and I think that the Government is unnecessarily showing a feeling of nervousness on this score, simply because it apprehends loss of revenue. I therefore submit that the Rule issued against me should be discharged.

The case comes on for hearing on the 26th instant for prosecution evidence. Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for Doctor Paranjpe.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Last evening an open air meeting attended by over ten thousand people, Dr. N. B. Khare presiding was held in the compound of the Town Hall to protest against Doctor Cholkar's arrest. The speakers spoke feelingly and forcibly and appealed to the people to carry out the Non-Coperation movement more actively and vigorously as a reply to Government's policy of repression.

DR. M. R. CHOLKAR ARRESTED.

IN CONNECTION WITH TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

Under section 124A, Doctor Cholkar, prominent private medical practitioner and vice-president of Nagpur Municipality has been arrested to-day at 1-30 p.m. Doctor Cholkar before his arrest was sitting in the local bar room along with his friends watching the proceedings against Doctor Paranjpe who was served with an order in connection with the boycott of liquor shops. Mr. Armstrong, the District Superintendent of Police called Dr. Cholkar out and communicated to him the warrant of arrest. He surrendered himself and was produced before Mr. Slany, the City Magistrate. Dr. Cholkar accompanied by Mr. Armstrong and other police officers was put in a motor car and taken to the Central Jail amidst loud cheers of "Vandemataram". Dr. Cholkar's case will be heard on 3rd March and Dr. Paranjpe's case will be heard on the 26th instant.

HARTAL OBSERVED.

After Dr. Cholkar's arrest the excited mob rushed into the local Bar room of District Courts crying shame to practising pleaders and appealed to them to suspend practice and enter into political propagandist work and follow Dr. Cholkar's example. As a protest against Dr. Cholkar's arrest a hartal was observed to-day, closing all markets in the city, cloth market, grain market and wholesale and petty shops were closed.

So far the city is quiet though excited.

U. P. MINISTERS.

MINISTER'S SALARY REDUCED TO Rs. 3,000 P. M.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

At U. P. Council to-day, Pt. Radha Kant's resolution that the salary of two Ministers should be fixed at Rs. 3,000 each per month raised a prolonged controversy. He urged on the ground that the Indians had almost everywhere based the claim for larger employment and that this would result in considerable reduction in cost. He quoted the questions put to and answered by his father, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of inquiries of the Royal Commission on Public Services where he had been asked why he advocated allowance to Europeans from abroad of 25 per cent. more than to Indians. His reason was that Europeans having children to educate in England and perhaps maintaining their families there also, it was more reasonable that this allowance be given them. He was speaking only from the point of view of public interest. Pt. Radha Kant also quoted Dadabhoy Nauroji as having said that the pay of officials in England was the highest given in any part of Europe. Pay, however, of Indian officials was still higher so that it came to this that India, a poor country, was paying more for its administration than any part of the civilised world.

The Hon. Mr. Porter replying, said his Excellency the Governor had accepted the principle of equality among the Ministry. Executive Councillors and Ministers were to get the same salary. That principle was now being upset by the resolution. He hoped the Council would not lower the status of the Ministers in the eyes of the public by voting for a reduction.

Sir Thomas Smith and Pundit Hirdenath Kunzru and several other members opposed the resolution:—

The resolution was put to the vote and was carried, 78 voting for and 15 voting against it.

The Council adjourned to 23rd instant.

C. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

The ensuing Council session begins on the 2nd March the 3rd and 4th March will be alloted for business of non-official members and the 5th for general discussion of the budget.

BUSINESS BEFORE BEHAR COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 22

Among the resolutions admitted for discussion at the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, there will be one recommending that the annual exodus of the Government to Ranchi should be limited to three months and another by Mr. Lakshmi Mohan Misra, recommending that the Government of India and His Majesty's Government should be moved to take the necessary steps to reduce the number of the members of Bihar and Orissa Executive Council to two.

THROWING SHOE AT MAGISTRATE.

ACCUSED GETS 18 MONTHS.

Govind Ramchandra Kasba, the mill-operator, who threw a shoe at Mr. B. N Athavle, the additional Presidency Magistrate, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad at the Mazagaon Police Court, with assaulting a public servant while discharging his public duty.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao conducted the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 7th instant the accused was charged before Mr. Athavle with causing greivous hurt to a person and the latter convicted and sentenced the accused to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and in the case of non-payment of the fine to suffer further imprisonment for four months. The accused on hearing the sentence thought he id not receive justice and shoulted out *"Maja insaf jhala nahi* and then threw a shoe at Mr. Athavle. The shoe did not strike the Magistrate and the accused then grew boisterous and violent and was trying to pick up a chair and make a rush at the Magistrate but in the meantime he was hand-cuffed and locked up in a cell.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he threw the shoe because he did not receive justice. He was convicted on the evidence. He admitted four previous convictions for assaults and his worship this time sentenced him to eighteen months' regorous imprisonment.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Sir Godfrey Fell. replying to the question regarding the number of regiments of Indian troops at present engaged outside the borders of India, the places where they are serving and the costs involved to the Indian Exchequer on account of such troops and also when the respective troops are likely to be recalled to India, said the number of Indian troops stationed outside India is approximately 105,000 men. It is undesirable in the public interests to give the detailed information asked for in regard to the location of individual units. The information could not, in any case, be given without the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, at whose disposal these troops are. No expenditure is borne by the Indian exchequer on account of the Indian troops serving overseas. except that on account of consular escorts, the garrisons at the Gulf ports and of about 200 officers and men employed with the South Persia Rifles. Presumably the hon. member's question does not refer to expenditure of this nature which is shared with His Majesty's Government under an arrangement which had been in force for many years. The answer to the second part of the question is that considerable bodies of troops have already returned and are still returning to India. It might interest the hon. member to know that, during the 12 months February, 1920. to January 1921, about 100,000 Indian officers and other ranks and nearly 60,000 followers returned to India from overseas. The Government of India are not in a position to say when the remainder will return as the matter is one which depends upon the policy of His Majesty's Government in reference to the Middle East.

INDIAN ARMY AND THE WAR OFFICE.

To questions regarding the present system under which the Commander-in-Chief carries on direct correspondence, if any, with the War Office and the nature of such correspondence and also whether Government would be pleased to state if, under the existing system, the Imperial General Staff exercises any direct or indirect control over the Indian Army Headquarters, he replied that the Commander-in-Chief in India is permitted to correspond direct, not with the War Office, but with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in London on questions relating to organisation, training, equipment, and the selection of British officers for command and senior staff appointments, subject to the Secretary of State and the Government of India being kept fully informed of the contents of all such communications. The General Staff at the War Office do not exercise any control, direct or indirect, over the Indian Army or Indian Army Headquarters. The hon. members will however realise that there are many matters, e.g., the rates of pay of British soldiers serving in India, in respect to which the Government of India have to conform to the decisions which are taken by His Majesty's Government. Also in certain questions of organisation and equipment the Government of India endeavour to conform, so far as practicable, to the regulations and standards prevailing in the Home Army.

HIGH COURT VAKILS.

Mr. S. P. O'Donnel, replying to the question of the appointment of High Court vakils to the Advocate Generalship in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, said it is not possible to appoint a High Court vakil to the post of Advocate-General in the Presidency of Bengal in view of the restrictions imposed by the rules of the Calcutta High Court in regard to their practices before that court and no vakil has been so appointed. The Government of India are not concerned with the appointment of the Advocate-General of Bombay or of Bengal. The appointment is made by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay and the latter is made by the local Government on their own authority

MR. BOMANJI'S ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay gave notice of the following question. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reported speech of Mr. S. R. Bomanji at the recent National Congress at Nagpur on the currency question, in which he makes it appear, (1) that the Government appointed with a view to so manipulating the currency policy that the debt England owed India and accumulated (as he says) at Rs. 15 to the sovereign could, by a stroke of the pen, be repaid at the reduced value of Rs. 7-8, (2) that by the sale of Reverse Councils the Government of India have liquidated £55,000,000 of the debt at fluctuating rates from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8 instead of paying at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign and (3) that India has lost something like £55,000,000 on that transaction. (b) If so. would the Government be pleased to say what truth, if any, there is in these allegations.

Mr. Hailey, replying, said Mr. Bomanji was presumably referring to the British Securities held by the Secretary of State in the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Revenues, which he represents as a debt owed by England. The allegation is that England gained by the fact that when the Securities were sold, the rates of the Rupee to the sovereign had been raised. There is no foundation for the allegation. The debt is entirely a sterling one for the investments were made in sterling and the money has been, or will be, repaid to India in sterling. The amount of the debt is therefore not affected in any way by the particular rate at which the money was originally remitted to England. There was, or will be, neither gain nor loss to England on this particular transaction, but the case goes further. So far from the British Government having gained by any rise in the exchange value of the rupee, it has on the whole almost certainly lost, for the effect of the rise in exchange has been that in respect of the large amounts of war and other expenditure incurred by us in rupee on their behalf and recoverable from them in sterling, they have had to pay us considerably more than would have been the case if the rupee had remained at 1s. 4d. If then, His Majesty's Government had been actuated by the discreditable motives attributed to them by Mr. Bomanji, they ought in their own interests to have done their best to keep the rupee exchange as low as possible. The suggestion of a plot by the British Government is therefore merely ridiculous.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIGINOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council concluded almost unexpectedly before lunch to-day. Owing to several members having left Madras on Saturday and yesterday, there was depletion in attendance and several resolutions had to be taken to have been withdrawn owing to members who gave notice, being absent. The sense of weariness thus indicated at the session lasting only one week, seems remarkable and it would be interesting to know how members would conduct themselves at future sessions, many of which are bound to be of longer durations. The first business to-day was answering of the last instalment of interpellations. There were a small number of questions which Government had not been able to reply to and which the President ordered to be put off to the next meeting. He asked forbearance of the House to postponement considering very heavy work which reconstitution of the Council entailed on the members of Government.

In reply to the question about the famine areas in the presidency and the steps taken by the Government to alleviate the distress the Member for Revenue said the distress or famine is apprehended in the districts of Ganjam, Bellary, Kurnool, and Anantpore. One test work is being opened in each of the districts of Ganjam and Kurnool. An adequate supply of food grains in Bellary is being arranged for by importation of dry grain from Mysore territory. Additional funds have been sanctioned for grant of loans under Loans Act in the affected districts. Suspension of collection of Kists is ordered in Bellary, Kuneel, and Anantpore. Arrangements have been made necessary for grazing of cattle in forest reserves.

Question of granting subsidy to local boards to improve the drinking water supply in Ganjam is under consideration.

In answer to another question, the Minister of Education said no colleges had so far refused Government grant on account of Non-Co-operation movement. complete information as to the number of students who had withdrawn from colleges was not available.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT BY NON-CO-OPERATION.

In reply to a question asking what steps Government had taken for counteracting the influence of social boycott by Non-Co-operation. Khilafat Committee at Trichinopoly and Tellichery, the Home Member replied "while the public opinion is the only force to counteract the social boycott which does not transgress the law persons who suffer from action constituting breach of law have that remedy in civil and criminal courts and will receive all assistance from the police, if the ofience complained of is cognisable and of such nature as to warrant security proceedings under Section 107 of the Criminal Proceedure Code.

The Minister for local self-Government accepted the resolution recommending to Government to take early steps to encourage indigenous system of medicine, like Ayurvedic and Unani.

On the whole a large volume of business was got through at the first session of the newly constituted Council, members of which appeared to take more lively interest in the proceedings than under the old order of things. The manner in which the first President Mr. P. Rajagopalachariar conducted the proceedings was excellent. The rules of debate were strictly adhered to and rulings were given with great promptitude.

The Council adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m., on the 5th March.

REFUSAL TO ACT AS CENSUS-ENUMERATORS.

TWO NON-COOPERATORS SENT TO JAIL,

(Associated Press.)

SAHARANPUR. Feb. 22.

Two persons one a butcher and the other a weaver by caste and by profession a seller of indigenous drugs who were appointed census enumerators refused to act on the ground that they were Non-Cooperators. With the sanction of the Divisional Commissioner they were prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine or in default to their refusing to pay the fine the two men were sent to jail. A very large crowd of people from the city on receiving the news collected at the jail gate.

A mass meeting was held protesting against the action taken by the authorities. The meat market was closed immediately and to-day there is complete "Hartal".

N. W. RAILWAY.

SHORTAGE OF COAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

In the course of a Press note, the Agent N. W. Railway States the difficulty about the shortage of coal which still continues on the North Western Railway. Since November despatches of coal from the Bengal collieries has been considerably less than the consumption and it is understood that the short despatches have been due to small out-put and not to want of wagons. For over two months, therefore, the railway has been steadily using up its reserve coal and stocks are now very dangerously low. There are indications that the position at the coal field is improving but even in February despatches from there are only just convering the present consumption and restrictions on train services and booking of goods will have to continue until there is a definite improvement. The position is examined daily and receives constant attention and the Agent assures the public that any restriction which can be removed will be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment.

O. R. RY. STRIKE.

WORK ON UNION LINES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 22.

The men of the carriage and wagon workshops are still out. Mr. Miller from Lahore who is advising the strikers, addressing them in the vernacular, said that the war had not begun yet. The Agent, O. & R. Railway said that it was a lock-out. He (speaker) had not whistled yet. When he did it will mean a *hartal*. Mr. Miller said that he would not return to Lahore until he saw the strikers at work and if they worked on the Union methods their cause would be a success.

O. & R. RAILWAY LOCK-OUT.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19.

The men who were locked out of the shops assembled last evening near the Station and they were addressed by Mr. Miller, President of the North-Western Railway Association and many others. The men declared in one voice that they will not resume duty until such time their grievances are redressed by the authorities. When the rates of the North-Western Railway was compared with this Railway it was found that the men in this Railway are miserably paid.

It is noteworthy to state that about 2,000 clerks who are called as "Baboos" attended the meeting and sympathised with the strikers. North-Western Railway representatives declared that the grievances of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway men are not redressed they will themselves go on strike.

Rai Sahib Chandrika Pershad, President of the All-India Railway Men's Conference arrived last evening by mail and is enquiring into the grievances of the strikers. It is expected that the President of the Conference will interview the Agent to-day.

N. C. O. AT DRUG.

NO BIDDER AT EXCISE SALES AUCTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DRUG, Feb. 22.

The District excise sales came off for auction to-day. The local bodies for some time past carried a systematic propaganda for the complete boycott of all excise contracts in furtherance of the Non-Cooperation movement. Their efforts have been crowned with success as is evident from to-day's result. The Deputy Commissioner conducted the sales in the premises of his office and the local bodies carried their propaganda in the close neighbourhood. Not a single bidder came forward and the sales had to be closed under the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

EDUCATIONAL BOYCOTT IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The students' strike in Calcutta has practically ended after a three weeks' holiday. Colleges reopened to-day, when students returned in large numbers to their respective colleges, while these still out are expected to return shortly. Three weeks ago almost all colleges were emptied, but to-day on re-opening all colleges were practically full. The attendance was usual at the Presidency, Sanskrit, St. James. St. Paul's, Campbell and the Medical College, while at the Ripon, City, Vidyasagar, Central. Scottish Churches colleges, the attendance varied from forty to sixty per cent. The University, Law and Post Graduate colleges were being held as usual.

In the afternoon, a procession of students paraded the streets, collecting subscriptions for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

Local rain has fallen in Assam; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Extension into Bengal.

"RANGOON MAIL" CONVICTIONS.

CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION.

SHOPS CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

A meeting, attended by one thousand people held after the decision in the "Rangoon Mail" appeal, passed a resolution condemning the prosecution and sentence as vindictive, sympathising with the accused and congratulating them on the sacrifice in the cause of the country. Some shops were closed also the rice market.

A young rice broker was charged by the police with disturbance and fined Rs. 5 in default one week's simple imprisonment. The accused was undefended and denied the statement of the police, who said that, being denied permission to garlanding the "Rangoon Mail" Editor and Publisher while in police custody, the accused threw part of the garland at the police sergeant, whose helmet was knocked on one side.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN AND OTHERS.

FULL TEXT OF MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 21.

The following is the full text of the order passed by Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Malabar, against Mr. Yakub Hassan and the other leaders:—

The four counter-petitioners have been summoned to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for a period of 6 months as provid in Section 107 Cr. P. C. for the reasons recorded in the notice served upon them. Action was taken to arrest them in accordance with the provisions of Section 114, para. 2, C. P. C. The first counter petitioner had been invited to Calicut to speak at public meeting in the district on Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. Counter Petitioners 2 to 4 are members of the Khilafat Committee or Congress Committee, and I learn from the evidence of P. W. 3 the Inspector of Police that have taken a prominent part in addressing meetings on this topic for reasons embodied in an order under section 144, C. P. C. which I cause to be served on the four counter petitioners. Immediately after the arrival in Calicut of the first counter petitioner I issued an order prohibiting the holding of meetings directed he public of Calicut and directed personally to the four counter petitioners, strictly enjoining them not to take any part in such meetings.

The evidence of P. W. 2 of the personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, who produced a telegraphic message Ex E. Signed by the second counter petitioner, handed in on the morning of to-day, shows that there was a largely attended meeting of the Khilafat Committee last night and that the first counter petitioner in the words of the second counter petitioners has, therefore, resolved to address the people of Calicut, notwithstanding prohibition order of the District Magistrate. The only inference from this is that the first counter petitioner, abetted by the local Khilafat leaders, calmly determined to break the law and disregard a Magisterial order, duly promulgated. A meeting thus held and addressed, if it consisted of more than four persons, would be an unlaful assembly which the police would be bound to disperse and in so doing, the danger to the public peace and tranquillity would be manifest.

I consider, therefore, that it is necessary to call upon the counter-petitioners to execute a bond in Rs. 1,000, with one surety each for a like amount, to keep the peace for a term of six months and call upon them to do so, failing execution of such a bond, here and now they will be committed to prison until a satisfactory bond is executed. As the proceedings are preventive in nature I was willing to stay further proceedings, if the counter petitioners or any of them would give a satisfactory undertaking to refrain from public speaking. They have refused to do so.

ALLEGED POLICE ZULUM NEAR KARACHI.

OFFENDERS PROSECUTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb 22.

Further reports of police *zulum* in the Nawabshah district are pouring in. Recently three constables of Tandoadam are alleged to have violated the chastity of a Marwari woman, accusing her husband of seduction. The offenders are under trial.

TONK TROUBLES.

AGENT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Feb. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Holland, Agent to the Governor General, left for Tonk to enquire into the recent troubles. The Rajputana Social Service League has applied to the Nawab of Tonk to allow members to give relief to families of those arrested or exiled, which is causing distress among the Nawab's subjects.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

INDORE SCANDAL.

SIR HUKUMCHAND'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On 2nd instant I had occasion to send you an account of the public meeting of leading citizens held at Indore under my presidentship for protesting at the mischievous and untruthful reports appearing in the Press about alleged abductions and kidnapping of women for which you were unable to find space in your esteemed paper. As selfrespecting citizens we had to come forward to put down such baseless rumours which certain interested busybodies were wantonly circulating for the sole purpose of vilifying the Indore State. During these last three months Indore citizens had come forward and sent letters to you on the subject which you had not the courtesy to publish. I was extremely disappointed at such conduct. Finding that the maddest and silliest rumours about Indore State found ready currency through the instrumentality of certain journalists including yourself we had no alternative but to openly condemn such conduct, which in these times when we are clamouring for Swaraj is decidedly unbecoming

I was further convinced about your present unfair attitude towards Indore people when you once more failed to make room in your columns for the account of the public meeting convened here on the 1st instant and a report of which we specially sent to you.

Rumour mongers flourish everywhere. Those who remember war times need not be told of the amazing rumours circulated among the masses about the wholesale k'dnapping of women by Khaki clad sold'ers. These and various other canards led to general panic among the uneducated classes and the authorities had to take prompt measures with the Co-operations of peace-loving citizens to contradict them.

Latest instances may be cited from Thana, Kalyan and Madras where wild stories were afloat about alleged kidnapping of children by Pathans for being offered as human sacrifices. It created a scare among the ignorant panic striken public and resulted in the merciless belaboring of Pathans in isolated cases. The rumour mongers flourish at Indore as much as they do in British India. Sisters, wives and daughters of prominent doctors, professors, merchants, Judges and pleaders of Indore have not escaped their venomous attacks. It was therefore the duty of all classes of the community not only emphatically to repudiate all such cock-and-bull stories but to set their faces like flint against rumours and wild deductions.

In last November the present Diwan of Indore notified in local papers his intention to investigate thoroughly the allegations about kidnappings and abductions, and under promise of full protection called upon the citizens of Indore to come forward and help him in tracing such outrages. So far I do not hear that any one came forward with any concrete instance; which clearly shows how some of your pseudonymous correspondents have wasted their energies needlessly in a matter which has either not taken place or which if at all is purely a personal matter falling in the purview of offences under Sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code in which no cognizance can be taken except at the instance of the husband or guardian of the victim. Do we not find hundreds of cases of abduction, kidnapping and enticing away of married woman in British Courts? No City in British India is free from such offences and yet no one rushes into print to characterise the occurrence of such offences as scandalous for British Government.

We citizens of Holkar State have not become so impotent as to get redress of our grievances with the help of outside agency and our only prayer to you is that you will not allow yourself to play into the hands of certain discontented elements whose present occupation seems to be to throw mud at the administration of Indore State.

You will please note that I am writing this letter to you under my full name and not under a pseudonym. Yours, etc.,

SURUPCHAND HUKUMCHAND, Kt.

[N.B.—Sir Sarupchand's complaint that letters from several citizens of Indore on the subject of alleged abduction and kidnapping of women were suppressed by us, is not justified. Several letters on the subject were received by us, of which six were published, four in support of, and two disproving, the allegations. For obvious reasons, it is not possible to publish all letters on every subject received in this office. Room was found in "The Chronicle" for the communique issued by the State on the subject.—Editor, "B.C."]

"SECONDARY TEACHERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to find space for this letter in your esteemed paper? You will thereby be doig a great service to that class of public servants on whom lies the noble task of properly training and preparing the rising generation for the duties that are to devolve on them as responsible citizens of the Empire. There can be no two opinions as to the extreme value of the work that they are doing in their peaceful institutions; and yet it is very painful to realise that it is this class of people that is the most neglected.

The long expected "time scale of pay" anxiously awaited by the secondary teachers came at last and though it really benefitted some who had grown grey in service and were still rotting on Rs. 70 or Rs. 80, it did a positive harm to many. It is my purpose here to expose the intrinsic faults of the "Time Scale" in order that the same may not be repeated in the revision scheme that is under consideration of the Government at present.

The fundamental defect from which the Time-scale suffered lies in the fact that it lent absolutely no consideration to any thing, but the period of service. As a consequence, a matriculate who took up service in the department and then went on long leave to graduate himself finds himself better off than his friend who was foolish (?) enough to complete his University course before entering service. Another inconsistency arising out of the rigid adherence to this principle can be found in the fact that a double graduate, an M.A. or a B.A. B.Sc., who has put in say five years' service finds himself placed in the same grade with not only a non-graduate, but also an undergraduate or even a matriculate. The futility of the modern University education is thus brought home to him by the unsound policy of the very department, that ought to respect it, and a double graduate is made to feel for the additional two long years he wasted in the College, and the trouble and worries he went through over and above the money that he spent over it! Does the additional knowledge gained mean nothing to the Department? Is it of no use even in the teaching line?

Another grave fault from which the "time-scale" suffers is that it studiously shuts the door of the Department against men of higher University qualifications by refusing to hold out any attractions for them either in the shape of initial salary or good future prospects, thus reducing its working to a mere mechanical machine. An M.A. is given Rs. 60 to start with, but he has to rot on the same pittance for full three years before he is entitled to the next grade of Rs. 65. What an excellent temptation to attract men of higher qualifications to the Department?

Lastly, whatever may be the attitude of the Department towards University qualification (and for that there is no justification), it would be interesting to note with what indifference it treats the very distinction in diploma of teaching which the Training College instituted by the Department itself grants. The first class S.T.C.D. before the time-scale came into effect used to get a lift at once to the grade of Rs. 60 as an encouragement to him to maintain his efficiency as a teacher by continuing his studies of the child mind and different methods of teaching. In spite of his having given repeated proofs of his abilities and efficiency as a teacher to the critical members of his staff of the Training College, and afterwards to the members of the Board of Examination and obtained a diploma with distinction, it is very painful and disappointing to him to realise that in the New Era in the eyes of the Department he is as good a teacher as any other. The only consideration for the time-scale is the period of service; whether you are an M.A. or B.A. or a B.A., B.Sc., if you are five years old in the service, under the time-scale you all shall be placed in the same grade of Rs. 75. What an excellent application of the democratic principle of equality?

Would it be impertinent to appeal to the New Minister of Education to see that the new revision of pay that must be under his consideration at present is free from such inconsistencies? Thanking you, Sir, for the trouble, I remain,—Yours, etc.,

"A SYMPATHISER."

Bombay, Feb. 22.

THE "GREAT ADVENTURE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Great Adventure" of the Reforms is succeeding according to the most intimate desire of the great adventurers. The Duke, sent all the way from England, has inaugurated the new scheme, initiated the New Era and instilled the new hope. He has been made to deliver some unsubstantial platitudes of justice and equality, which, worn out as they are, by frequent reiteration, have no shape to gain recognition.

But what is this New Era which His Royal Highness has set moving? It is in one word, a golden age of prosperity of the Loyalists and Moderates, who, managing, in the midst of their patriotism, *to* occupy a cosy corner in the heart of the bureaucracy, are sweeping off a fairly good heap of the King's coins. In this era money is no consideration with our bureaucrats and Parliamentarians—when they are concerned. Any number of Executive Councillors, Ministers, Secretaries, an Under-Secretaries, may be appointed—just to give greater scope for Indians to learn the art of Parliamentary government! And in this direction and also as a sufficient inducement for men (of selected temperament and choice manners), attractive salary befitting their status must be given. No matter if departments such as Education and Government servants such as non-Gazetted officers of Madras and Police Constables of Behar and Orissa—to take some typical examples—are starving, the reformed personnel must be well-fed and kept in good trim. When they are settled in this state of affluence, some of them, charitably disposed, those who have still had no time to forget their humanity, might promise to devote part of their splendid income for the alleviation of misery and secondly, perhaps for the establishment of their prestige. Others, of course, need have no such qualms of conscience and might go on singing joyfully so long as the fine weather lasts.

These are the men constituting the personnel of the "Great Adventure." What about their work? Thanks to the N. C. O., the Loyalists and Moderates got a chance of entering into the Councils and coming at Government making ducks and drakes of public moneys. They go to the Councils with modest resolutions inoffensively worded and are slid down the oily tongue of flattery to emerge out with the ebullient thought that they ought no more to jeopardise Government. Nothing better illustrates the point then the recent Punjab debate in the Legislative Assembly and the debate on repressive laws in the Council of State. But the Madras Council, packed with monomaniacs of the "Justice" school, who smell the Brahmin rat everywhere, is unsurpassed for its stupidity. Stung as it is by the scorpion of suspicion of the Brahmin, whose trail it sees in every progressive legislative move, it won't leave any chance to howl against that move and damn the twice-born. The High Court of Madras is a citadel of the Brahmin and so there should not be the separation of judicial and executive functions of Government. Mr. Yakub Hassan is championed by Brahmins and is besides a congressman (the organisation of Brahmins!) and so the knighted patriarch of the non-Brahmins needs must get up with trembling haste to, support the Government and condemn Mr. Yakub Hassan.

This is the "Great Adventure" to whose care we are committed and which Great Britain looks with "the greatest goodwill and the most sanguine expectations!"—Yours, etc.,

R. SREENIVASAIYA.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

"CHAOTIC BUSINESS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been intensely interested in reading the letters which have appeared in your contemporary, the "Times of India", which, as regards business morality and high principles, deserve some reply, though it is hardly necessary to adopt the tone of these letters, and the threatening attitude of this paper which suggests that Bombay's trade will go to Calcutta. I ask from whence has come that flood of Limited Companies for which so much money has been poured from Bombay, and is it not a fact that the worst of Company "promotions" in this Presidency so far brought to light are associated with European names? Now, our trades-people, because they will not accept ruin for unfair transactions, are accused of "dishonesty," but is it "honest" to accept orders when Exchange is high, refuse to guarantee the time of delivery, refuse to quote in terms of rupees, so that our tradesmen are forced to accept the risks of the Exchange; also, are forced to hesitate to remit forward money, as it is impossible to know when the goods will be delivered? Indian business men are not at fault in regard to such unfair methods, and until circumstances alter, so that it pays to take up goods lying at the docks, all dealers should hold together. I go further and say that a large amount of orders were obtained for England, because Exchange was high, and it was so represented by the sellers, and I consider that a large number of contracts are invalid owing to misrepresentation. The Indian merchants will do everything approaching fairness to avoid bankruptcy, but India is not to be the dumping-ground of England's War-made industries, which have larger contracts than they know what to do with, and have, therefore, been willing to accept business on questionable terms. Besides, if the present position in Exchange is the outcome of any manouvering, it is only the recipients of the advantages of such manouvering that should bear the consequences thereof in proportion to their advantage. Let the English Banks come to their Manufacturers' help, and I have no doubt a fair arrangement can be made. If not, I have no hesitation in believing that England's goods will rot at the docks, and replacement orders will go to other countries where the Exchange is more favourable and fair.—Yours, etc.

K. A. M.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A piece of injustice has deprived the Grant Medical College of a competent Indian professor.

The superseding of the irrefutable claims of Dr. S. K. Engineer, L. M. & S., M.R.C.P., F.R.S., and the appointment of Dr. Chinoy instead, to fill in the vacancy of the Professor of Materia Medica and the Second Physician of the J. J. Hospital—caused by the death of Dr. N. F. Surveyor—has but rightly created a sense of indignation, particularly amongst the students. Dr. Engineer has been connected with the College and the Hospital for the last eleven years, during which time he served the former as the Senior Tutor in Materia Medica and the latter as an Honorary Surgeon and also as the Acting Second Physician for some time. Apart from his qualifications—which no one has questioned—and the sacrifice that he has willingly made by refusing tempting and lucrative posts offered to him elsewhere—the fact of his service of all these eleven years alone is a sufficiently strong claim for him to be given the post. What is of greater importance however, is his great success as a Tutor; and although very many students disliked his sarcastic tone, every student will testify to his great success as a Tutor. In the light of these facts, the passing over of his claim becomes absolutely indefensible.

Under the circumstances Dr. Engineer has tendered his resignation to-day. Although, no doubt, it is extremely painful for the students to lose a tutor of such outstanding merit, yet nevertheless, every one feels happy and proud to see that he has but chosen the only honourable course left open to him after what has happened.

Is it too much to hope that the authorities concerned will abandon all false sense of prestige and reconsider the matter? And in view of the obvious injustice that is being done to Dr. Engineer, one may naturally ask, "Is it not Dr. Chinoy's duty to resign forthwith in his favour"?

The meeting of the Bombay Medical Union which is fixed for Friday, the 25th instant, should certainly consider this matter.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

THE FUNJAB DEBATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The dabate on the resolution relating to the Punjab disorders has rightly been the subject of severe criticism in the Indian Press. After some formal expressions of regret from the Government benches, with the honourable exception of Mr. Hardly Norton, the whole thing ended in a grand certificate from the Home Member to that arch-criminal Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The debate was indeed, miserable. We knew the bureaucrats too well to expect anything from them. As for Mr. Jamnadas, his indeed was a pathetic stand! This time at least he was sincere, *sincere*, in believing himself to be the central figure in the debate. Apparently he was well-satisfied. And why should he not be? People, owing to their innate goodness, take a charitable view of the whole affair. After all, they say, the bureaucrats have achieved a victory over the youthful inexperience of their Indian colleague. But there are some who have no doubt in their minds that the whole thing bears a sinister aspect. It is being whispered about that there has been wire-pulling from behind.—Yours, etc.

P. H. D.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time back on the occasion of Sir, C. Sankaran Nair's return to India the Malayalees of Bombay were very anxious to invite the gallant knight of the "Punjab Dissent Fame" for a tea party, and their eagerness was displayed by sending him a wireless message of invitation.

But, alas! to their great disappointment Sir C. Nair could not avail himself of the occasion, owing to the very limited time at his disposal.

As the writer had the opportunity of seeing him yesterday in the city, he would invite the attention of the sadly disappointed Malayalees to the present golden opportunity of inviting Sir C. Sankaran Nair who, I presume, is among the roll of distinguished visitors to the City; and earnestly hope that he will not disappoint his countrymen, this time, in giving them an opportunity of expressing their gratitude, in appreciation of his valuable service done to the nation and to Malabar in particular.—Yours, etc.

"AN OBSERVER."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was published in your paper of 17th instant, that certain gentlemen from Bombay resigned from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on account of the change in the Goal of the Congress. I learn on good authority that some of these gentlemen have not paid subscription to the committee, for two or even some more years. What is the meaning of resigning from a body of which they cease to be members automatically as per the constitution of the committee when they do not pay the subscription? I think they want to strike an effect. They would have saved themselves from the ludicrous position they are in now, if they had acted according to the old adage "Discretion is the better part of Valour" or paid their subscription and then resigned.—Yours, etc.

G. K. PHADKE.

POSTAL EFFICIENCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are hundreds of "Letter Boxes" placed in the City of Bombay but I regret to note, that none of them bears a stencil plate, to indicate time of clearance, Besides, the present delivery is a total failure, we never receive our letters in due time as they were received before.—Yours, etc.,

"A RETIRED POSTAL OFFICER."

Bombay, Feb. 22.

ORDER AGAINST AN M. L. C.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 22.

A report from Hardi i Muzafarpur states that an order under section 144 Cr. Pr. Code has been served on Babu Krishna Prasad Narain Singh M. L. C. who is the proprietor of a Mela, forbidding persons from carrying lathies and making speeches in and within a radius of 5 miles of the Mela, as long as the Mela continues.

The "Pioneer" says there is no truth in the report which was recently published that the object of Government of India in sending Mr. C. A. Bell to Lhasa was to demand payment of money due by Tibet for the arms and ammunition supplied to repell the Chinese some years ago, and for the loans contracted by the Dalai Lama during his residence in India. (A. P.)

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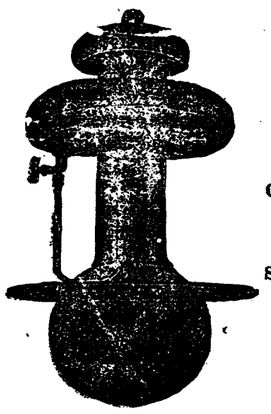

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PATNA POLICE STRIKE.

"MEN COMMITTED BREACH OF DISCIPLINE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 22.

In contradiction to the exaggerated reports that appeared about the recent Police strike, the Publicity Bureau states that the facts are that on 3rd February the Inspector General received petitions from about 300 constables and a few head constables, complaining about the insufficiency of pay and threatening to resign, if pay was not increased before the 5th March. Before receipt of the petitions, a new scale of pay had already been sanctioned. But as the threat constituted a breach of discipline, the Inspector General directed the Superintendent of Police to explain the nature of the increases of pay sanctioned, and to ask the men whether they were prepared to withdraw their petitions and express regret at the use of language, which amounted to a threat to Government. On their failure to do so, the Superintendent was authorised to accept resignations at once of 200 constables. Forty-five declined to withdraw their petitions and express regret, and they were asked to deposit uniforms the next day. Subsequently, as a result of certain amount of abuse and intimidation, 160 of the men who had withdrawn their petitions submitted their resignation.

The Inspector-General immediately proceeded with a posse of Military Police to relieve the guards of various treasuries and magazine. After the arrival of the Inspector General, the men began rejoining and before the 13th all but 11 had rejoined. Some of these 11 men still absent will not be allowed to rejoin, as they were engaged in visiting the outposts inducing other constables to resign.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN PANCH MAHALS.

GREAT DROP IN SALE OF LIQUOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Feb. 21.

The public activity in the Panch Mahals, the Non-Cooperation and temperance movements is progressing by leaps and bounds. Thousands of Bhils are taking oaths of temperance in Dohadand-Jhalod Taluka. Messrs. Shah and Waman Mukadam moved in Halol Taluka for four days and addressed nine meetings on Non-Cooperation Swadeshi, temperance and forced labour. Mr. Barot addressed the people on temperance at several places. Nayakdars of Halol Taluka met and formed their own Panch to punish those who drank. The sale of liquor shops is decreasing in Halol Taluka. Personal inquiries were made at the big shops in Gambir, Pura and Vasavel by Messrs. Shah and Mukadam. It was reported by the salesmen that before the movement, monthly sale was from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 rupees and it has gone down to from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30.

A public meeting is to be held at Godhra to congratulate Mr. Yakub Hassan and his companions to-day.

LAND ACQUISITION IN THANA DIST.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the residents of Kole-Kalyan, Sahar, vile Parle, Bamanwadi, Chakala, and Bapnale, was held at the residence of Mr. Bhomanji Shivaji on the 20th instant to protest against the action of the Government in acquiring the land from the above said villages.

Messrs. M. J. Dave, De Melle, Fatehmahomed, and M. A. Almeida explained the position in which the villagers will be put by this acquisition. Mr. A. Miranda proposed that as already a meeting of the villagers of Kole-Kalyan had been called some days ago, and a Committee appointed to draft a petition to the authorities, it is necessary that this meeting should work in conjunction with the previous one, which was seconded by Mr. J. De Mello and carried unanimously. Mr. J. Miranda proposed that a Committee consisting of Messrs. Bhomaji Shivaji and 21 others be appointed to consider and recommend additions and omissions, if any, in the draft petition to be drafted by the solicitors of the previously appointed Committee and to collect funds for the purpose and to do the necessary in the matter, in consultation with the General Meeting. It was carried unanimously.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending 19th February, viz., 1,323 was 4 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 70.50. The figures for the 8th week of 1920, were mortality 1,010 and death-rate 53.62; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 876 and the death-rate 46.50.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 55 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 621, against 48 and 592 respespectively in the preceding week. Nine notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 303 were among infants under one year of age. Forty-nine deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil, who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

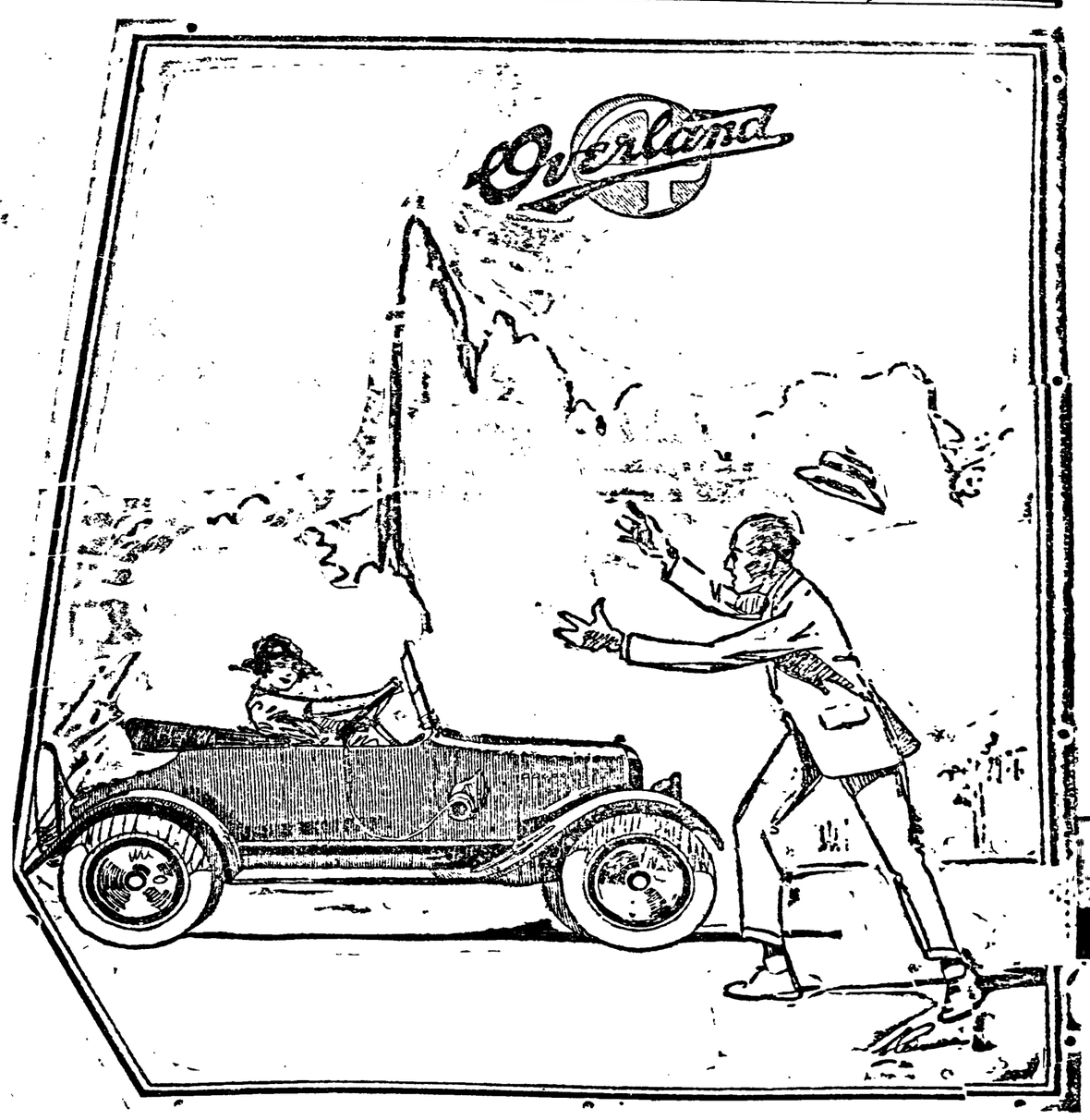
Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 39 attacks and 15 deaths, and Plague caused 12 attacks and 9 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 349, against 345 in the 8th week of 1920, and 395 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20.)

The total mortality on the 21st instant was 204 as compared with 139 on the corresponding day of last year and 152 in 1919. There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox.

Sir Robert and Lady Powell have left Madras for Calcutta.

Presiding over a meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the late Mr. Gokhale, Sir P. Rajagopalachari said that within the short span of life that Province had given him, Mr. Gokhale's record of services had been such that future generations would unhesitatingly point to him as probably the greatest Indian of his generation.



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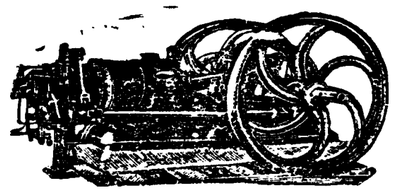

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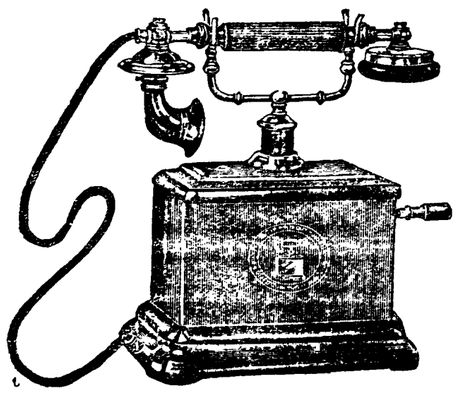

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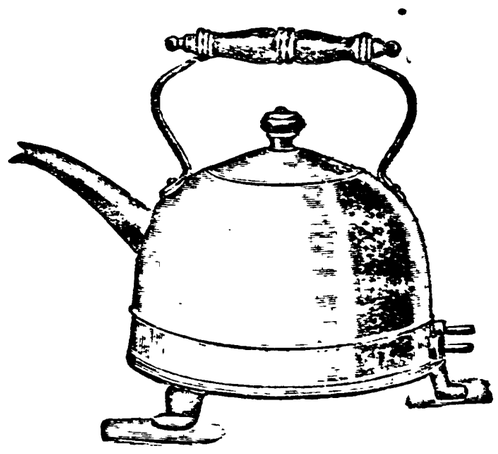

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